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THE GOODRICH MURDER.

Yesterday's Disclosures in Regard to the Brooklyn Mystery—The Unknown Woman—Who is She?

The horrible and extraordinary death of Mr. Charles Goodrich in Degraw-street, Brooklyn, will, in all probability, be to-day divested of much of the mystery by which it has been surrounded. To say the least, disclosures have already been made in the case which almost conclusively point toward the commission of a murder, and reveal a hitherto hidden and startling story of social life.

From the facts published in this morning's TIMES, there can be but little doubt that at the moment Mr. Goodrich's life was taken, he was engaged in angry conflict with his discarded mistress, and that on his falling dead in the room where he was discovered by his brother, the woman procured a towel from a closet, and, after wiping the blood from the face of the dead man, dressed herself and left the house in the dark hours of the night. In order to perfectly comprehend the chain of circumstances leading to the formation of this startling theory, it is absolutely necessary that every minute detail attendant on the discovery of the body, its position when found, the condition of the room, character and nature of the fastenings of the various doors and windows, and every feature of materiality in the house, together with the house itself, should be fully and accurately described.

THE VICTIM.

Mr. Goodrich was born at Havana, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1831. He moved to Albany when six years old, with his father, who went into the lumber business, and the deceased afterward became a lumber inspector, and finally a lumber merchant. He left Albany and went to Omaha, Nebraska, in 1854, but returned in 1854, and remained in Albany until five years ago, when he removed his lumber-yard to Nineteenth-street, New-York. He boarded with a private family until he came to live in Brooklyn, at the solicitation of his relatives. He married some fourteen years ago, but his wife died in Albany three years after. His circumstances were fair, but his means were little more than adequate to his wants, the block of houses on Degraw-street being in part owned by his brother. The deceased first came to Brooklyn in January, 1872, to superintend the construction of these houses.

Mr. Goodrich sold out his lumber-yard in New-York in 1870, and went into the saw business with Mr. Oldham, in this city, and the firm of Oldham & Goodrich is yet in existence. On coming to New-York in June, 1868, he went to board with a family in one of the up-town streets, and remained there until March 1, of the present year. His life for nearly four years was similar to the ordinary bachelor's routine. He would go out to business at 9 A. M., come back at 6 or 7 P. M., and spend most of his evenings in the company of the family. In the Spring of 1872, however, he began to absent himself from the house for several days together. At first, he said that he was looking after the houses which were being constructed in Degraw-street, Brooklyn, and that he had "rigged up" a room in one of them, and slept in it when detained in Brooklyn over night. As the Summer came on, however, he was absent for longer periods, but gave no reasons, and spoke but little to the family on the subject of his Brooklyn property, which recently had been his chief topic. During the Fall and Winter his protracted absences continued, and the family with which he boarded, intending to move into the country, told him that they would have to part with him. He expressed great regret, but said that his family had for some time urged him to move over to Brooklyn, and he would now do so, and accept the proposition that his father and mother should keep house for him. He left the house near the end of February, but came back on the 1st of the present month and gave up his room, after clearing it of his furniture, &c. He then took up his permanent residence in the house where he died.

THE SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY.

The houses alluded to are a row of seven fine brown-stone dwellings on Degraw-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, in South Brooklyn. The house in which Mr. Goodrich was killed is No. 731 Degraw-street. On Thursday morning Hon. W. W. Goodrich, a brother of the murdered man, called at the house, but was unable to gain admission. Not seeing his brother on Thursday, or Thursday night, on Friday morning, Mr. Goodrich, procuring the keys of one of the adjoining houses, and, entering No. 731, descended to the basement. The door of the front room was locked, and he had to enter the kitchen, which was all closed up and dark. The kitchen door leading to the yard was locked, and the key was in it. Mr. Goodrich opened the door, and then, unfastening the window from the inside, undid the clasp of the shutters, which had been closed. He then passed into the front basement, and there discovered the dead body of his brother lying in front of the empty fireplace. A seven-chambered "Ethan Allen" revolver lay near the dead man's right hand, and his head rested on a pair of boots. There was but little furniture in the room, a few chairs, a small table, and a stand. Four chambers of the revolver were empty, and three balls were in Goodrich's head. His shirt was not disordered, and the paper collar he wore was barely soiled, being only stained a little with blood. The three wounds were of an extraordinary character. One ball entered the left temple, another had entered behind the left ear, and another behind the right ear. The direction taken by these balls was almost straight across the skull from side to side and front to back, and not upward or downward to any marked extent.

On a more thorough examination being made, it was found that there was an abraded wound on the forehead, and that Mr. Goodrich's watch and chain and pocket-book had been taken. The startling fact was also revealed that the blood had been washed off Mr. Goodrich's face after death and before the discovery of the body. In the wound near the left ear were marks of powder, but in the other two the pistol was evidently held at the distance of two feet at least, as the hair was not even singed. In the back basement three wet towels, one of which was stained with blood, were found, and under the window a map of the Western States, having a name written in pencil on the back, was picked up and taken possession of by the police. The left upper corner of one of the four lights of glass in the window was broken so as to admit of a hand being passed through and unfastening the catch. In the closet was found a letter written to Mr. Goodrich, which was taken possession of by the detectives.

The front door of the house opens from the inside when locked to the outside, the lock having a catch-bolt attachment. As far as the condition of the house at the time of the discovery of the body is concerned, the above description will be sufficient. The next point is the time when Mr. Goodrich was last seen alive.

MR. GOODRICH'S LAST APPEARANCE.

Mr. Daniel Lafferty, a plumber in the employ of P. S. Conklin, who had the plumbing contract for Mr. Goodrich's houses, states positively that he saw Mr. Charles Goodrich at about 3 P. M. on Thursday last, the day before the tragedy was discovered. Mr. Goodrich recognized him and "passed the time of day" with a smile and nod. He had what appeared to be a daily paper in his hand, and was passing down Flatbush-avenue, near Bennett's Hotel. The next morning, Lafferty was sent to complete a plumbing job at the house in which Mr. Goodrich was murdered. The job had been commenced a week before, but until this day it was neglected for some reason. When Lafferty reached the house on Friday morning, at about 7¼ o'clock, he found the house locked up, and the shades and window-blinds closed. He then, believing Mr. Goodrich to be absent, returned to the shop in Flatbush-avenue, where he finished some work connected with the bathroom plumbing job in Mr. Goodrich's house, and, after an hour or so, went again to Mr. Goodrich's house. He reached there about 9 o'clock, and noticed that, since his former call, the shade and blind of the basement windows had been partly opened. He looked in and saw Mr. Goodrich lying on the floor, as he thought, asleep. He then knocked loudly on the door to arouse him, and at that moment Mr. William W. Goodrich drove up with several other gentlemen. In reply to a question from Mr. Goodrich, Lafferty said he was not at the house of his brother the day before. He then went back to the shop, as Mr. Goodrich told him he need not complete the work in the bathroom.

Mr. Rowan, another man having dealings with Charles Goodrich, is positive he saw him on Thursday evening last. And it was yesterday learned that Mr. Charles Goodrich *had* been seen alive at 10 o'clock on Thursday night.

THEORIES OF THE CRIME.

The first theory started by the police was that a gang of burglars had entered the house by the rear basement window, and that the pane of glass was broken by the robbers. This theory is dissipated, however, by the fact that Mr. Snedeker, a carpenter who did work in the house, says *he* broke the pane.

As to the suicide theory, the following facts stand against it: The balls entering on different sides of the head, the watch and chain having been taken, and the fact that the face had been washed after death. Now for the facts tending to show that Mr. Goodrich was murdered, and that his discarded mistress is suspected: While living in New-York, Mr. Goodrich received a large number of letters by mail. Two of his correspondents were evidently ladies, by the character of the handwriting. One wrote seldom, and her letters were post-marked Albany, but the other, whose correspondence was first noticed in 1871, wrote frequently, especially in the Spring and Summer of 1872. Her letters were enclosed in small, oblong envelopes, of a pale rose-color, and were invariably addressed, "Mr. Charelie Goodrich."

About the time Mr. Goodrich began absenting himself from his New-York boarding-house and stopping for several days together in Brooklyn, the mysterious woman appeared. She was first seen one evening in early Summer by a professional gentleman residing near the block of houses on Degraw-street. On this occasion she was sitting on the stoop by the side of Mr. Goodrich, and frequently thereafter, during the Summer, the two were seen together in a similar position. With the advent of Autumn these occurrences ceased, and the woman was seen very seldom, and then at unreasonably early hours of the morning. Certain of the neighbors are positive of having seen her come out of the basement door more than once during the present month. She is described as being a pale, good-looking woman, about twenty-three years of age, of medium height, and graceful figure. When seen in the morning, she generally wore a water-proof cloak and green veil.

There is now no doubt but that at the time when this woman was seen sitting on the stoop, she was living in the basement of a vacant house in the block, two houses from the one in which Mr. Goodrich was murdered. This basement is smoke-colored from a coal fire having been burned in it, and a piece of an old chignon, doubtless belonging to the woman, was in a corner near the grate.

At this point it is only proper to introduce in the recital another woman whose identity is as mysterious as that of her predecessor, although there is nothing to show that her relations with the deceased were of any but an honorable character. She was seen only once at his house, and the observations of those who saw her were limited to remarking the color of her hair, which was blonde, and profusely curled. It is believed by those in a position to know, that she was engaged to be married to Mr. Goodrich, and as soon as the letters found in the desk of the latter are opened to the world, this well-grounded impression will probably receive full confirmation. Of course, the entering into such an engagement would necessitate the discarding of associations of a disreputable character, and in proof of the fact that the later associations of the deceased with the unknown woman were not of the most harmonious character, it is only necessary to recur to the incident mentioned in yesterday's TIMES concerning the sound of a scuffle being heard in the house, one night in February last, mingled with the voice of a woman crying out for aid and mercy. It is understood that this second lady is known, and that she will be produced by the police at the inquest.

As already stated, a thorough search was made by the police in the house on the day that the murder was discovered, and it was then understood that a letter had been found and transferred to the possession of the authorities, which would form an important link in the chain of evidence obtained. The contents of this letter, as now ascertained on reliable authority, amply answer these expectations. The letter was from the mysterious woman alleged to have been the mistress of the deceased, to a friend or relative of the latter, and was to some extent an exposure of her relations with the deceased, and a complaint against his threatened or probable discarding of her. It was stated in this letter that she had been engaged, and, as she supposed, married to him, but at the date of writing she believed the ceremony to have been of an illegal character. The single offspring of this union was also alluded to, and the writer complained bitterly of being discarded, and the letter represented the case, it is alleged, in the hope of enlisting the aid of the individual to whom the letter was addressed, or with the purpose of exposure.

This letter was evidently sent to the deceased by its receiver, and is alleged to have been found on Friday among his papers. The name of this woman, who wrote this letter, is of considerable importance, as will probably be developed when its contents become public property. This being understood, the remainder of the case is easily conjectured, but the facts surrounding the discovery of the body place it even beyond conjecture, and renders the theory of murder almost a certainty. It is now known that Capt. Cassidy, of the Tenth Brooklyn Precinct, discovered in the front room on the second floor a shirt which had never been washed, and which evidently belonged to Mr. Goodrich. The shirt appeared as if it had been worn for only one day, and it proved that at the time of its being worn Mr. Goodrich had participated in a desperate struggle with some one. The collar was torn, the bosom was cut or shaved at the edges as if with a sharp knife, and the buttons were torn out. In all probability this struggle occurred in the very room in which the shirt was found, and the latter was probably worn on the night in February last, when the voice of a woman was heard in outcry. The door, separating the front and her rooms, bore evidence of such a state of facts; one of the panels was split and nearly burst through as if by a heavy blow, and a chair in the room, on being examined, was found to be cracked and battered as if it had been used against the door. After Mr. Goodrich's alleged engagement to the second lady, the visits of the first became far less frequent, so far as can be ascertained. Her last visit is believed to have been made on the night of the murder. She was seen leaving the house on Thursday morning between 5½ and 6½ o'clock. Mr. Goodrich left the house early in the day, and did not return until after 10 o'clock at night. As all the doors were locked, it is but reasonable to suppose that if the woman returned to the house, it must have been after that hour. The details of the death are, of course, unknown. In this respect, it is easily comprehended by the incident of the letter how completely the theory of the complicity of the woman coincides with the facts already ascertained. In view of these facts, it is not difficult to imagine her pleading for herself and the memory of her child, her appeal for recompense by a legal marriage, his refusal, then her demands for money. It is also easy to imagine the refusal of Goodrich to comply with her demands, then the wild anger of a wronged and slighted woman, the snatched-up pistol, the firing of the shots, and Goodrich's fall to the floor. Then the consciousness of her act, the return of the lingering love she bore him, her hope that he might have life left, the procuring of the towel with which she wiped the blood from his face, the discovery that he was dead, the woman's horror, fear, and flight by the front hall door, which she closed behind her, leaving the house all fastened, as it was found probably a few hours afterward. All this can be well imagined.

So the case rests, and from all the present appearances, so it will rest for some time, although Detectives Folk and Videtto, who are engaged on the case, feel confident that at the Coroner's inquest they will convince the public in what manner Mr. Goodrich's death took place. The various so-called "clues" from time to time flashed up to the surface, have one by one been exploded as worthless. The burglar theory was dissipated by the statement of Mr. Snedeker, the name on the map of the Western States is found to be a simple memorandum made by Mr. Goodrich regarding a business transaction, and the jack-knife found in the kitchen has been identified as the property of the dead man. Whoever committed the murder it is certain that another person was in the house at the time of Goodrich's death, and as the detectives are busily searching for Goodrich's discarded mistress, the authorities seem to think that she was the person who saw Goodrich die, and who wiped the blood from his face.

The Coroner's jury will meet this evening, but it is not certain that any testimony of importance will be taken until Thursday next. All the facts in possession of the police will be fully brought out at the inquest.

The Funeral.

The body of the murdered man, which had been conveyed from the scene of the tragedy to the residence of his brother, Hon. W. W. Goodrich, No. 202 Cumberland-street, on the north side of Washington-square, Brooklyn, was, yesterday, viewed by a large number of visitors, many of whom were attracted by a genuine sympathy with the family. The house is a brown stone front, high stoop, and on the hall floor to the right is a parlor communicating with the rear room by folding doors. The remains were laid out in the centre, the folding-doors being thrown back, and the tressels supporting the coffin resting partly on the front and partly on the back parlor floors. The window blinds were drawn down, and a subdued light pervaded the apartment. The corpse was incased in a rose-wood casket, lined with white satin, and having massive silver-gilt handles and mountings. Floral offerings of various devices were placed at the foot of the coffin and hung up in its immediate vicinity. The plate bore the following inscription:

CHARLES GOODRICH.
Aged 41 years.
Died March 21, 1873.

The body was attired in black, the hands crossed on the breast, one of them holding a camelia. Around the interior of the coffin were placed flowers and foliage. The face of the murdered man was sharp and angular, the forehead narrow, high, and retreating, the lower jaw tapering almost to a point; the lips thin and compressed, and the general contour of the features might indicate the deceased to be a man of fretful and almost misanthropic disposition. The head was so arranged in the casket that the wounds were not visible, but the forehead presented an ecchymosed appearance, evidently the result of a fall or a blow. As the hour for the removal of the remains drew nigh, a large crowd had gathered on the sidewalk, and the hall and parlors became densely packed, so much so that it was imposible to approach the coffin. The family of Mr. Goodrich had retired to the apartments on the second floor, and none but most intimate friends were permitted to invade their privacy. At 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. Theodore Cuyler, of Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, arrived, and conducted the funeral service. The pall bearers, Hon. John W. Harmon, Edward Tyler, C. Dinsmore, Hon. A. B. Higgins, Henry L. Bardwell, Jonathan Brownell, and Frederick Elwell, occupied places near Dr. Cuyler, who commenced the ceremonies by reading a selection from Proverbs applicable to the solemnity of the occasion, and proceeded to contrast the horror which surrounded the violent termination to existence at the hands of a midnight assassin, as compared with the kind ministrations which alleviate the death pangs of a man encircled by his family, and his pillow smoothed by the hands of those who love him. But sudden death, at night, from cruel hands, appeals to our minds, whether the victim is known to us or not. It comes home to us much more forcibly, and fills the hearts of all with most anxious misgivings respecting individual and public safety. Dr. Cuyler then drew a sketch of the life of deceased, and feelingly referred to the loss of his wife and only child, to which he attributed the secluded life that Mr. Goodrich afterwards led. Again, alluding to the sudden calamity which had befallen the family, and the fearful prevalence of deeds of blood and violence in our midst, when no citizen could walk the streets in pursuit of his daily avocations with a sense of security, he proceeded to impress upon his hearers the uncertainty of life and the necessity of being always prepared for death. He maintained that the surest method of infusing a healthier Christian spirit into the community was by training the minds of the young in the practice of virtue, and inculcating the necessity of an upright life. He concluded by a prayer in which he besought a vigorous administration of justice, and incorruptible officials, purity of the jury-box, and a more scrupulous regard for the interests of the lives and property of our citizens on the part of our Municipal authorities; he quoted the passage from the Litany invoking the Lord to deliver us "from lightning and tempest, from plague, pestilence, and famine; from battle and murder, and from sudden death;" and implored the Almighty in his mercy to afford consolation to the afflicted family of the deceased in their hour of trial and bereavement. When the reverend gentleman had concluded, arrangements were made to allow the crowd which filled the hall and steps to view the body, but the numbers were so great that it was found impossible to allow all inside, and the door was ordered to be closed. The casket was afterward borne to the hearse which was in waiting, and was driven away toward the ferry, accompanied by a few carriages containing some members of the family and friends. Arriving in New-York the cortége proceeded to the Forty-second-street Depot, and the body was forwarded to Albany by the 6 P. M. train for interment in the family vault.

A Suggestion.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 23.—From the similarity of names, it is suspected that the man Bidwell, reported in a Havana dispatch on Friday night as having been arrested there, charged with forgeries in England, is the same man who, under the name of W. Austin Bidwell, in December, 1863, engaged in a commission business here, and in March, 1864, ran away with $10,000, belonging to parties who had trusted him; but who was pursued, shot, and captured near this city, and compelled to give up $1,000, and finally escaped, since which time he has not been seen here.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Railway Fight—Sharp Practice all Around—The Taxation of Railway Property—Changes Proposed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Saturday, March 22, 1873.

The railroad controversy in the Legislature of this State is not yet ended. It was generally supposed that after the approval of the principle of the general law, by both Houses, the subject would be dismissed as finally closed and determined, but all the signs show that this was a delusion, and that with the coming week the contest will be renewed with redoubled bitterness. The precise facts of the situation are as follows: The General law was introduced in the House of Assembly at a time when the passage of any special charter in the interest of the opponents of the Pennsylvania Central was regarded as improbable. Subsequently the bill to incorporate the Philadelphia and New-York Road—an opposition project—passed that body, and action upon the General act was therefore delayed until the former should be acted upon by the Senate, and its fate definitely decided. If it should pass, no General bill would be needed, and it would be permitted to die a natural death, or be quietly knocked in the head by its originators. The Senate, meanwhile, passed and sent to the House the bill of the Pennsylvania Company, authorizing a road over the very route selected by its opponents, and the Philadelphia and New-York charter afterward coming to a vote in that body was killed. The opposition then passed the General law through the House, and next introduced and passed, in the same body, another through-line bill, sending it on Tuesday last to the Senate for its concurrence. The day following the House took up and rejected the bill of the Pennsylvania Company, and on Thursday the Senate, having amended the General act in some particulars, passed it by a unanimous vote. A resolution was then introduced that, in view of the passage of the General law of that body, no further special charters should be considered or acted upon; but this was resisted and finally rejected, leaving the way still open for action upon the second House bill of the anti-Pennsylvania party. The General act being on the same day sent to the House for its concurrence in the Senate amendments, was there referred to a special committee, who announce that they will not be able to report before Thursday next. The object of this delay, of course, is to afford time for action upon the opposition House bill before the General act shall become actually a law by concurrence of the House and the approval of the Governor, it being known that some of the Senators who have heretofore voted for a competing special charter will not do so after the General law shall become a finality. Next week, therefore, the battle will be renewed in the Senate over the bill to incorporate the Hudson and Delaware Road, and, should it pass, it is understood that the General law will be abandoned to its fate, having served its uses as a blind and being discarded as of no further value. Should the special charter fail, however, the House will concur in the Senate amendments to the bedeviled Free Road statute, and there will then be an end of all contention.

Your readers will see, from this plain statement of the facts of the case, that the sharp practice which characterized the Stanhope legislation of last Winter is likely to be repeated at the present session—the only difference being that the former was perpetrated under cover, while the game this year is played openly and with audacious effrontery. If the Pennsylvania Company, as is admitted, was guilty of trickery in interjecting into the Legislature, as a checkmate, a bill identical with that of the Air Line party, the latter certainly have fully matched the operation by their course on the General law, which they originally projected, and through the passage of which alone can the State be opened to free and competing railway enterprises, and the people delivered from the domination of overgrown corporations.

RAILWAY TAXATION.

The question of the taxation of railway property, which has occupied a large share of attention during the present session, still remains unsettled. A bill, which passed the House, providing that all property owned by railroad companies in Hudson County, except road-bed, depots, freight-houses, water-tanks, and property actually used in the operation of their roads, should pay county and municipal taxes, in addition to the tax of one-half of one per cent. paid to the State, was referred in the Senate to the Judiciary Committee, in whose hands it still remains, the lawyers of the committee finding it so loosely drawn as likely, should it become a law, to lead to endless litigations. By a law of 1869, all railroads in this State are required to pay a tax of one-half of one per cent. into the State treasury, "which shall be in lieu of all other taxes whatever until the Legislature, by a general law, shall establish a uniform State tax, equally applicable to all railroads." The bill passed by the House providing only for a municipal tax in Hudson County, and not establishing a State tax applicable to all roads, the companies would resist its enforcement as being in violation of the act of 1869, which they formally accepted by certificates of assent filed with the Secretary of State, and which they claim, on this account, to be in the nature of a contract. In this view the committee are understood to concur, and it is believed that they will either report the House bill with some radical modifications, or a substitute entirely changing the basis of railway taxation. A bill of this kind has been already matured by an eminent lawyer of the State, who has given the subject a great deal of thought and attention, and submitted to the committee, and it being a valuable contribution to the common fund of suggestions on this increasingly important subject, I submit herewith some of its main provisions:

This bill proposes that all taxation upon all rail road companies occupying and using railroads in this State, whether as lessees or otherwise, shall hereafter be made as follows: First. Such companies shall pay upon the cost of their main stem or road bed and track, not exceeding 100 feet width, the buildings and grounds actually occupied for passenger and freight depots, and engine and car-houses and their appurtenances, and their tracks for loading, unloading, and supplying relays of cars, a State tax after such rate of taxation as may have heretofore been fixed by law upon such companies, or in default thereof, after the rate of one-half of one per cent. upon such cost. Second. Upon such property aforesaid, and all real property by them as aforesaid occupied, used or owned for the purposes of their road or otherwise, such companies shall pay a county and municipal tax for the benefit of the counties, townships, and cities respectively where the same is situate, after the said rate of one-half of one per cent. upon such cost thereof, and of all improvements thereon, not by way of repairs, now or hereafter to be made.

The said cost shall be ascertained as follows: On or before the first day of January, in each year, the President of such corporation shall make sworn return to the State Treasurer of the particular items and cost of said property, whereon said State tax is laid, specifying the counties and townships wherein the same is situate, and to the collector for the time being of the county wherein the same is located, of the particular items and cost of said property, as well as that whereon said county and municipal tax is laid, stating also the township or city wherein the same is situate, which said returns respectively shall specify the cost of each property included therein. And thereupon, within ninety days after such return, payment shall be made by the said company of the said State tax to the treasurer, and of said other tax to the said collector in full of all county and municipal taxes upon said property, in default of which payments remedy may be had therefor by suit, or sale of said real estate in each township or city, for the proportion of such tax to them apportioned, as hereinafter mentioned.

The State Treasurer, or any Common Council, or the town committee of any township, may bring suit in the Supreme Court in the name and for the use of the State, or of any county for the use of any township or city aggrieved, as the case may be, against any corporation making a false return, and recover in such action, upon proof thereof, the tax aforesaid due upon any property or cost omitted or erroneously stated, and that, whether or not payment have been made according to such erroneous return and statements. The county collector, within thirty days after payment of the tax to him according to said return, shall pay to the collector of each township or city wherein, according to said return, any such property is located, such amount of such payment as shall be due to such township or city, according to the proportion that year established between the tax laid for said city and that for said city or township.

All railroad corporations shall be liable for city improvements beneficial to such property for the purposes for which it is used by the said company, except that hereby made subject to State tax.

In view of the fact that certain of our railroad corporations claim exemption from all taxation, further than is provided for by their charters or for special laws for their benefit now existing, it is provided as follows:

That if any such railroad corporation shall, within six months from the approval of this act, make, execute under their common seal and the signature of their President, and file in the office of the Secretary of State, a declaration in writing surrendering all claim to exemption from taxation by them heretofore had or made, and accepting the provisions of this act in lieu thereof, such declaration and this act shall be construed to constitute and form together a contract between the said corporation and the State, that said corporation shall thereafter be liable to no other taxation, imposition or assessment whatever under the laws of this State therefore or thereafter made, and that said taxes hereby imposed shall be in full satisfaction of all claim for the payment of any taxation, imposition or assessment.

The passage of this or a similar act would prove satisfactory to the State at large, and, it is said, would not be seriously resisted by the railroad corporations. It is certain that, unless the subject is adjusted in some way, serious troubles will ensue, the people of Hudson County especially being excited almost to the pitch of desperation by what they consider the irregularities of the present system. MERCER.

WASHINGTON.

The Coinage Bill and the Metric System—Alleged Frauds in the Indian Bureau.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Gen. James E. Blount has been arrested on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the United States Government through certain Indian transactions. The indictment sets forth that, in 1871, one Sweatland was appointed by the Government a commissioner to make a census of the Eastern or North Carolina Cherokees, in order to determine what sum of money is due to them under a treaty, and that certain parties entered into a conspiracy and made a false and fraudulent roll by which, it is alleged, the Government was defrauded out of over $62,000. Gen. Blount is only one of the parties accused in the indictment. There are several other parties to be arrested, and one or two persons of some consequence are involved, though the mention of names is not proper, of course, till action has been taken. There have been credited on the books of the Treasury Department, under the act of Congress, large sums, the interest on which is paid to the North Carolina Cherokees. The payment was, of course, suspended during the war. Three or four years ago, one S. H. Sweatland was sent down as an agent to make a roll of the Indians, so that the department might pay over to them the money due in severalty by the terms of the law. Blount was surety on Sweatland's bond. The charge is that fraudulent rolls were made in order that the parties in the conspiracy might get possession of the money. This, of course, was a double fraud, robbing both the Government and the Indians. Blount claims that he was not a party to the conspiracy. Sweatland is dead. It is also said that Blount represented to the Indians that he was the cause of getting the money allowed for them, and so got a percentage of what would otherwise have really gone into the hands of the individual Indians. But this is claimed to have been by an agreement made with them before the money was paid, and so outside of the jurisdiction of the Government. The amount which was derived from this scheme by the conspirators was not less than $60,000, and may reach $150,000. The case was worked up by Assistant United States Attorney Marcus Irwin and Mr. Taylor, a delegate of the Cherokee Indians. It has been under investigation a year or more, but has only been vigorously pushed for the last few months, when the extent of the fraud first began to be revealed.

THE COINAGE.

The new Mint and Coinage law, passed at the last session of Congress, makes a change of some importance with reference to the adoption of an international monetary unit in the weight and value of what are known as the subsidiary silver coins—the half dollar, the quarter dollar, and the dime. The French legal-tender silver coin is the five-franc piece, which weighs precisely twenty-five grammes, and is of nine-tenths fineness. The smaller coins of French silver are of proportionate weight, but of less fineness, and therefore of less proportionate value. Our own silver coins will be of nine-tenths fineness. The half dollar will have twelve and one-half grammes, which is exactly one-half of the French silver legal-tender coin, the five-franc piece. The value of the half dollar will be increased by a change in weight of one-half of one per cent. above the half-dollar to which we have been accustomed. The weight of the dollar piece is increased from four hundred and sixteen to four hundred and twenty grains, and is not referred to the basis of the gramme. The object of this increase is to render it more popular for Oriental trade, and it will be very slightly in weight in excess of the Mexican silver dollar. This coin has been practically demonetized, and will not be legal tender in sums in excess of five dollars. This is a step in the direction of a metric system of coinage, and the next step is very easy, for our gold coins are now almost on this same basis of weight, weighing about three-tenths of one per cent. above the metric standard. Dr. Farr, the eminent English statistician and political economist, has recommended a change in the British system of coinage, making the gramme of gold nine-tenths fine, the basis of the British money of account. The British unit under his system will be a decagram of gold nine-tenths fine, to be called the Victoria, and will be in value exactly equal to two of our three-dollar gold pieces. The position taken in the law is most important, because it gives assurance that the international monetary unit must be based on the weight of the gramme to which it will have simple relation. If each nation adopt for its monetary unit a weight of equal fineness, having simple relation to the same common weight as the gramme, the monetary system of the different nations will have a simple relation to each other, and be easily comparable. The change in our own coin, to bring them to the proper weight, will be merely nominal, without requiring recoinage. It is probable that the second issue of the coins will be marked with the value and weight, in grammes, stamped upon them.

SENATOR CLAYTON.

The Senate will not probably adjourn without taking up the report of the committee which investigated the charges against Senator Clayton. He is himself anxious to have the report taken up, and has been pressing action on it at this session. The committee report is that the charges are not sustained, and it is expected that a single sitting will be all that is required to finish the consideration of the case.

THE KIOWA CHIEFS TO BE RELEASED.

Satanta and Big Tree, the two Indians convicted of murder, and confined in the Texas State Prison, will, with the approval of the Governor of that State, be released and sent back to join their tribe.

A CONFIRMATION RECONSIDERED.

The confirmation of Clark, Postmaster at Savannah, has been reconsidered by the Senate and laid on the table. Clark was shown to have been a major in the Confederate army. His nomination is understood to have been made at the instance of two Representatives from Georgia. Gen. Howard wrote a letter to Senator Morton disclosing the fact above noted and others, said to be of more consequence still, and the effect was the motion of reconsideration.

COLLECTOR CASEY.

Collector Casey's nomination was confirmed by the Senate yesterday. It is understood all the Democrats voted for him. The opposition to him proceeded mostly from Senators West and Hamilton, of Texas.

DRAWBACK ON SHIP-BUILDING MATERIALS.

According to a decision of the Treasury Department damage allowances should only embrace the actual substantial damage to merchandise. No allowance can be made for what is termed "commercial damage." Where certain imported sheathing metal was employed in the construction of two steamers built subsequent to the act of June 6, 1872, for an agent of the Japanese Government it was held that the provisions of the said act as regards exempting from duty imported articles entering into the construction of vessels built in the United States do not apply. The benefit of the said provisions of law extends only to vessels built in the United States, and documented as vessels of the United States with the intention of employing them in the trade between the United States and foreign countries, or between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, manufacturers of animal hair and cotton and furs are not entitled to ten per cent. reduction of duty. Marine documents cannot be issued to a vessel when she is absent from the port where an application for papers are made.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Passage of the Porto Rico Emancipation Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary Fish to-day received the following dispatch, dated:

MADRID, March 22.

The immediate Emancipation law for Porto Rico passed to-night unanimously. There was great enthusiasm in the Assembly.

(Signed,) SICKLES.

MADRID, March 23.—The Assembly met yesterday with the understanding that the vote should be taken on the bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico. A resolution was adopted at the beginning of the sitting that the Chamber would not adjourn until the subject had been disposed of.

Señor Figueras announced that the Ministry had decided to stand or fall with the measure.

Contrary to general expectation, the House resolved not to continue the debate, and subsequently, by a unanimous vote, passed the bill for the immediate emancipation of slaves in the Island of Porto Rico.

The announcement of the result was received with cheers.

The bill declares that the Republic of Spain will preserve the integrity of the Spanish Dominions, and provides that the emancipated slaves in Porto Rico shall enjoy all the political rights accorded to a citizen of Spain.

The Government took ample precautions against any disorderly demonstrations in the city.

The Franco-German Evacuation Treaty.

PARIS, March 23.—The French and German Governments have exchanged ratifications of the treaty for the evacuation of France.

A Committee to Watch the Spanish Government.

MADRID, March 23.—The Assembly is considering a resolution for the appointment of a permanent commission, composed of members of the House, to watch over the Government after the adjournment of the Chamber.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Matonah, N. Y., Republicans have nominated Moses W. Fish for Supervisor, and D. Merritt Miller for Collector.

Gen. Spinner, on Saturday, entered upon his thirteenth year of service as Treasurer of the United States.

The United States and British Claims Commission will close all its business by the 26th September, when it will expire by limitation.

The President received no visitors on Saturday, as he suffers from the effects of a heavy cold taken on inauguration day, and aggravated by subsequent exposures to the weather.

Michael Anderson, of Three Rivers, Mass., aged thirty-two, was locked up in Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday night for drunkenness, and was found dead in his cell last night.

The United States revenue cutter Hamilton, from a cruise, arrived at Boston on Sunday, with the remainder of the crew of the bark Celeste Clark, lost on Nantucket Shoals.

Hon. Charles Stebbins, one of the oldest citizens of Cazenovia, and widely known and respected in this State, died at his residence on Sunday morning. He was about eighty-four years of age.

The bark Bel Stewart, at Boston, reports that Jan. 27, in latitude 48° 45' north, longitude 9° west, she boarded the French ship America, of Rochelle, abandoned, with mainmast and rudder-head gone. She was supposed to be from Cape Haytien.

James Henry Stewart, aged twenty-three years, was killed yesterday afternoon in his own room, in Providence, R. I., probably by the accidental discharge of a gun while he was examining the barrel. The top of his head was blown off.

R. D. Bogart, accused of the embezzlement of $80,000 while a pay-master's clerk in the navy, will be brought before the United States Circuit Court in San Francisco to-day. If not released, he will be tried by court-martial at Mare Island.

James Bowker, a prominent Republican, and an ex-member of the City Council of Philadelphia from the Twenty-first Ward, Manayunk, committed suicide, yesterday, by hanging himself in the basement of his place of business, on Main-street.

The Forrest Home for Disabled Actors.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The Philadelphia members of the Pennsylvania Legislature met on Saturday afternoon at the Mayor's office, and discussed the draft of the charter for the Edwin Forrest Home at Springbrook, submitted by Hon. Eli K. Price and Daniel Dougherty. The proposed act names James Oakes, of Boston; James Lawson, of New-York; Daniel Dougherty, John W. Forney, James P. Castle, John H. Michener, and the Mayor of Philadelphia as incorporators. It recites passages from Mr. Forrest's will, and says the institution which is for the support and maintenance of aged and disabled actors and actresses, shall be conducted in accordance with Mr. Forrest's request. Section 7 prohibits the cutting of any streets through the sixty acres which are to be laid out in drives and walks, to which the public may be admitted for healthful enjoyment. It also authorizes the sale of the residue of the Springbrook estate, the proceeds to be applied to increase the endowment of the Home. The act will be presented in the Legislature to-morrow, Monday evening. Mr. Price made a statement that the public would be admitted to all the exercises held on the premises, and to that portion which will contain objects of art for exhibition.

A Fight with Apaches—Six Killed and Four Squaws Captured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 23.—Advices from Arizona state that a company of the Second Infantry, under command of Lieut. Rice, had a fight with the Apaches, killed six of them and captured four squaws.

The Fire in Jersey City.

Thousands of persons yesterday visited Long Dock, Jersey City, and the ruins of the Erie buildings, and a large force of police was necessary to prevent the crowd from interfering with the workmen. About 300 laborers were employed in removing the débris and erecting sheds for temporary accommodation. A number of pickpockets from New-York were on the ground, but were ordered off by the police. The piles to some of the piers are injured more than was at first supposed, and will in some cases have to be replaced at a considerable expense. The authorities deny the statement that a brick or stone depot will be put up, as the nature of the ground will not admit of it.

MR. CALDWELL.

Will the Senator Resign?—Sentiment of the Senate on Expulsion—Gov. Osborne's Views.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—There has been a rumor current to-day that the Caldwell case would terminate abruptly to-morrow morning by his resignation. Senator Harlan's *Sunday Chronicle* had a statement this morning which gave increased currency to the rumor. This end of the matter has been considered, without doubt, seriously by Mr. Caldwell and his friends, and arrangements were made last night for him to have a half hour of Mr. Morton's time before the latter begins speaking to-morrow morning. This would enable him to resign if he so determined, and it is probable that Saturday he had nearly made up his mind to that course. There has doubtless been some wavering in his purpose to-day, as it is known that the report of his resignation has brought out, and brought to him, strong expressions against such a course. There is excellent authority for the statement this evening that he does not contemplate resigning, still the impression widely prevails, and that too among those who have good opportunities to know and judge, that he will resign. It is almost absolutely certain that on the question of expulsion a majority would be against him, and his position would then become very uncomfortable. His friends have claimed throughout that a majority would be found against expulsion. He can base his reasons for resigning on other grounds than the attitude of the Senate toward him. He can claim that acts were done during his contest for the election which were unknown to him at the time of his election, and with which he was not connected. He can refer to the State of public feeling against him, which, though produced, as he thinks, by false charges and perjured testimony, would make his continuance in his seat, without a new indorsement by the State of Kansas, unpleasant. Resigning on such grounds as these, no one will be able to say that a majority or any particular number of Senators voted against him. The presence of Gov. Osborne, of Kansas, in whose hands the resignation must be placed to take Mr. Caldwell entirely beyond the jurisdiction of the Senate, will enable him, if he determines to resign, to make the act complete, so that the Senate can proceed no further with his case.

THE GOVERNOR OF KANSAS ON THE SITUATION.

Thomas Osborn, Governor of Kansas, is in the city, having been called here by business connected with the Executive Department, relative to a war claim of Kansas. The claim is considerable in amount, and the attempt to secure it is to be a prominent feature of the policy of the new Administration in Kansas. Gov. Osborn converses quite freely upon Kansas matters, and considers that the State is receiving an unmerited reputation from the pernicious influence and unwholesome character of a few men. He knows nothing of the alleged intention of Mr. Caldwell to resign, but should it become his unpleasant duty to fill a vacancy in the Senate by appointment, he will endeavor to act in accordance with the principles of reform enunciated in his inaugural address. He certainly should not appoint Pomeroy in case either of the resignation or expulsion of Mr. Caldwell, concerning either of which possibilities he had no opinion. Should the Caldwell debate be sufficiently prolonged it is not unlikely that Mr. Ingalls, the successor of Pomeroy, may take occasion to reply to the wholesale denunciations against Kansas and to demonstrate that good can come "out of Nazareth."

BALTIMORE.

Misappropriation of Fees by Officers of the County Court.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 23.—Suspicions heretofore existing in relation to rumors of corruption in the County Court are taking shape, and since Friday last have become town talk. The disclosures already made point to the fact that no returns, or, at most, returns only of the most meagre character, of moneys received for costs and fees in cases sent from the city to the County Court, located at Towsontown, seven miles distant, have been made, and that a system of peculation has been carried out for the past seventeen years. The parties implicated are subordinate officers of the court. The discovery was made that in prosecutions, such as violation of license, and misdemeanors punishable by fine, the city has been charged with the costs, and the fines not returned to the school fund, as required by law, and in cases where costs have been collected of offenders, they have been quietly pocketed. The Clerk of the County Court is merely a figure-head, discharging his duties entirely by deputy, and was seldom in court except as a spectator in some interesting trial, and, though he is altogether free from implication, the peculations were made possible by his incapacity and inattention. The City Controller's books are being overhauled, and considerable speculation is rife as to the result.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 24—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen since Saturday night throughout the Atlantic States; it has risen and again fallen in the North-west. Areas of low barometer are apparently central west of Dakota, and also in Arkansas and Maine. South-west and south-east winds, with threatening and rainy weather, are reported from the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States. Northerly winds, with clear weather, prevail in New-York and New-England. The temperature has fallen very rapidly on the lower lakes and in the St. Lawrence Valley, and southward over Ohio and Pennsylvania. Northerly winds, with rain, are reported from the lower St. Lawrence. Brisk and high south-west winds, with falling barometer, have prevailed during Sunday, with clear weather at San Francisco.

PROBABILITIES.

For Monday in the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, increasing southerly winds, with cloudy and rainy weather. The storm centre in the South-west will extend north and eastward over the Ohio Valley, with northerly winds and threatening weather on Lakes Erie and Michigan. For New-York and New-England, increasing northerly winds, with cold and clear weather, followed Monday evening by rising temperature and threatening weather over Pennsylvania and Virginia. A storm centre will probably develop on the Middle Atlantic Coast during the day. A severe storm of wind and rain is apparently advancing upon the California Coast. Cautionary signals continue at the Gulf and South Atlantic stations.

OBITUARY.

Commander Nathaniel Green.

Commander Nathaniel Green, of the United States Navy, died at Reading, Penn., on Saturday, aged thirty-seven. He entered the navy in 1852, and served with credit throughout the entire war, participating with Farragut in the capture of Mobile and New-Orleans. His funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon.

Suspected Foul Play in the Death of a Pensioner.

BOSTON, March 23.—Gerry W. Flint, aged thirty-five, a shoemaker, who worked in Natick, came to Boston on Thursday last for his pension, he having served as a soldier. He was observed that night in Newton, and intoxicated. Subsequently he was found dead on the banks of the Charles River, in Watertown. As there is some reason to suspect that he met with foul play, an inquest is being held on the body.

SATURDAY'S NEWS.

The following is a brief summary of the news which appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

FOREIGN.

A dispatch from Rome announces the appointment by the Pope of Very Rev. M. A. Corrigan for the Diocese of Newark, and Rev. Mr. Gross for the Diocese of Savannah, as Bishops of the United States.

Saturday last, being the anniversary of the birth of Emperor William, was observed as a holiday in Berlin.

HOME.

The murderer, James McElhaney, was buried in Cambridge Cemetery, Boston, Saturday noon.

Luigi Lusignani, of Morristown, N. J., has been sentenced to be hung on the 1st of May, for the murder of his wife.

A dispatch from San Francisco says the famous murderer and assassin, Pedro Peno, of Arizona, was shot on the 1st of March by one of his countrymen.

Wm. Davis stabbed John Loughery in a drinking saloon, in Philadelphia, Friday night.

Verconsis Castrouous died in Richmond, on Saturday from the effects of a blow upon the head with a billet of wood in the hands of Guiseppe Limione.

A quarrel is said to have broken out among the Modoc Indians.

Robert D. Bogart, formerly a United States pay-master, was arrested recently in San Francisco on a charge of embezzling $30,000 while acting as pay-master's clerk.

There are 200 cases of the horse disease in Los Angeles.

Pat. Vaughn and Pat. McNamara were killed in a riot they had provoked, near Hannibal, Mo., one day last week.

The friends of Hon. S. N. Bell, Democratic candidate for Congress from New-Hampshire, claim his re-election by a majority of four votes.

Seventeen locomotives belonging to the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, recently seized by the United States for tax dues, were sold on Saturday, realizing $17,000 bulk.

Jesse Blauvelt, a teamster, was crushed to death in Lockport, N. Y., Saturday.

The local option ticket was defeated in a majority of the counties in Pennsylvania at the election Saturday.

The small-pox is quite prevalent in Utah.

A dispatch from Boston says that in the Legislature of Massachusetts, the House passed to a second reading a bill providing that all buildings, places, or tenements, resorted to for prostitution, lewdness, or illegal gaming, shall be deemed common nuisances, and punishing whoever keeps or maintains such houses by imprisonment in the House of Correction or common jail for a term not exceeding one year.

The bark Celeste Clark, Capt. Foster, from Liverpool, was lost at sea on the night of March 20. The crew were saved.

The journeymen horse-shoers of Boston have voted an assessment of $1 per week, and the payment of $10 per week to each man out of employment by the strike at the Metropolitan Horse Railroad shops.

The Apache Indians recently murdered Geo. Taylor, near Wickenburg. He was burned at the stake.

The Caldwell case occupied Saturday's session of the Senate. Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, made an able argument, insisting that Caldwell's election should be declared void, inasmuch as he was not legally elected.

John Lewis Baker, actor and theatrical manager, died in Philadelphia Saturday evening.

CITY.

Lawrence McCabe, an aged inmate of Bellevue Hospital, died suddenly on Saturday.

The case of the First National Bank of Iowa against the National Bank of New York was concluded in the Court of Common Pleas Saturday. The jury, however, failed to agree, and were discharged.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, reports that the receipts of his department for the week ending Saturday amounted to $92,268 17.

The committee of the Legislature continued their investigation into the Erie Railway affairs Saturday. C. F. Southmayd, of the firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, testified that he was employed in 1871 to take such measures as would be necessary to remove Gould and Fisk from the management of the Erie Road. Witness never offered, nor did he know of Gen. Barlow, Attorney-General of the State, who was consulted in the case, receiving money for his services. Charles Day was examined, and said he knew nothing of the payment of money to the old directors for retiring. He knew that Crouch received $50,000 for his services. Had heard that $300,000 was paid, but all he knew was from hearsay.

Judge Fancher, of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, appointed Isaac H. Bailey, a director of the Metropolitan Bank, receiver of the Bull's Head Bank.

The gasmen and carpenters of the City threaten a strike unless the eight-hour rule is adopted.

The fire in Reynold's hat factory, which was discovered on Friday last, is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The police made 1,781 arrests in the City last week.

The gambling-house of George Major, No. 141 Eighth-street, was raided by the police on Saturday night. A number of persons were arrested and held for trial.

Michael Harkins was suddenly killed at the Empire Stores, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon.

The committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the investigation of the condition of the City Prison, it is expected will report in favor of its removal to a more convenient location, somewhere in the vicinity of Twenty-sixth-street and the East River.

The steam-ship City of New-York, from Liverpool March 6, Queenstown 8th; and the New-Orleans, from New-Orleans March 15, arrived in port Saturday afternoon.

Another Curious Story from the Region of the Natural Bridge.

Wonderful stories about great changes, impending or actual, at the Natural Bridge, Virginia, come pretty regularly every Spring. That for this season is told in a letter purporting to have been written by Mr. J. Parry McCluer, of Rockbridge County, Virginia, to the *Collegian*, published at Lexington, and the organ of the Washington-Lee University. The letter says:

Last Tuesday evening, as I was returning with Mr. Poague, of this place, from a visit to a friend on the other side of the bridge, I observed, upon glancing over into the chasm, a vapor arising from some crevices in the western side of the bridge, and detected a peculiar odor in the atmosphere. Mr. Poague, upon having his attention directed to the matter, was positive that he could detect something of the sort himself. We were at a total loss to conjecture the cause of this unwonted disturbance in the chasm below. Upon returning home and informing our friends of what we had seen, we were informed that our vapor was a mere mist, and if we had smelt anything unpleasant it must have been a polecat, for these animals are most plentiful in that locality. But having occasion to ride over to the bridge early this morning, I found things in that quarter in a most sadly excited condition; for about a mile before arriving at the hotel I thought I could discern in that neighborhood heavy clouds of smoke hanging intensely black all around that part of the horizon. As I neared the spot the smoke became denser and blacker, and when I got to the hotel I found everything in the wildest confusion. The negroes who occupy the deserted premises near the bridge, on the brow of the hill, had moved down to the hotel, so great was their terror, and every one was making ready to depart at once. From below the bridge volumes of deep black smoke were rolling continually, except when interrupted by jets of bright flame which occasionally flared up to a great height. The surface of the ground is warm for some distance around, and is steaming very visibly. The peculiar smell I noticed on Sunday last is now plainly perceptible to all. The rock on the western side of the bridge has been cracked by the heat, and large masses have fallen into Cedar Creek. As yet the arch, as well as can be seen in the intervals between the volumes of smoke, is intact. Occasionally, however, we could distinguish the crashing sound of a boulder as it dashed into the water below. The negroes say that the first intimation they had of anything of the kind was last night about 9 or 10 o'clock. A boy walking across the bridge was frightened by a bright light shooting from the side of the bridge. He fled in terror, and aroused the rest of the immediate neighborhood. Every one was almost petrified with terror. I have just reached here from the bridge. I shall return as soon as I can get another horse. Everything here is about to start for the bridge. If you will lay this statement before Prof. Campbell, of our geological department, he can, doubtless, from his extended acquaintance with the geology of our country, throw light upon the causes of this extraordinary phenomenon. Can it be due to electricity?

Prof. Campbell, of the University, to whose attention these phenomena were called, does not take quite so serious a view of them, and says:

"I am inclined to consider the cause of this to be great chemical action, and do not lean toward attributing it, as suggested by Mr. McCluer, to the action of electricity?"

Alleged Audacious Burglary.

About 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Officer Kennedy, of the Fifteenth Precinct, noticed a number of boys acting in a suspicious manner, near the house of Mr. Abraham R. Lawrence, on Fourteenth-street, near Third-avenue, which had been unoccupied since the fire at Barnum's Museum, during which it was badly injured.

When Officer Kennedy entered the building he found a junkman, William Russel, of No. 186 Grand-street, assisted by a man named Freil and seven small boys, in the act of pulling down and packing ready for removal all the gas-fixtures, &c., in the house. The work was almost completed, even the door-knobs having been taken off. Russell and his assistants were at once placed under arrest, and Mr. Lawrence informed. Russell claims that he bought the things from Mr. Lawrence after the fire, but Mr. Lawrence emphatically denies that statement. The prisoners were taken yesterday morning before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, but as Mr. Lawrence did not appear they were locked up until to-day, when a complaint will be taken. The names of the boys are Thomas Ambrose, George Kepper, Frank Donnelly, John Griffin, Alfred Campbell, Henry Tomkins, and Stephen Gorman. Their ages range from ten to sixteen years.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 22.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

4000	U.P. Land Grant.	79	200	Lake Shore	93⅜
100	Western Union	87¾	200	do.......b3.	93⅝
700	do.......b5.	87⅝	100	do......s60.	93⅜
300	do.......b3.	87⅜	200	do.	93⅝
200	do.	87⅜	800	do.	93⅜
1000	do.	87⅜	100	Erie Railroad	64⅜
1100	do.	87½	400	do.	64⅜
200	do......s3.	87⅛	1000	do.	64⅜
3000	do.	87⅜	100	do......s3.	64⅛
200	do......b3.	87⅜	700	do.	64⅜
1800	do.	87¼	1400	do.	64⅞
100	Pacific Mail	54⅝	2000	do.	65
100	do.	54⅝	400	do......b3.	65⅛
200	do.	54½	1300	do.	65⅛
100	do.	54⅝	500	do......b3.	65⅛
300	do.	54⅝	100	Michigan Central	105½
100	do......b3.	54⅝	100	Harlem Railroad	132⅛
300	do......b3.	55⅛	200	do.	132
400	do.	54⅜	200	do......b3.	132⅛
100	do.	54⅞	400	do.	132
100	do......b3.	54⅞	1000	do.	132
200	do.	54⅞	500	do.	132⅛
1000	do.	55	200	do.	132⅛
300	do.	55⅛	600	do.	133
100	do.	55⅛	200	do......b3.	133
400	do.	55⅛	100	Panama	112½
1300	do.	55	100	Rock Island...b3.	115
500	do......s3.	55	100	do.	115
600	do.	55⅛	100	St. Paul	56⅛
200	do.	55⅛	100	do......b30.	57⅛
200	Maryland Coal	26⅛	100	Toledo & Wabash	73
100	Mariposa L.&M. b3.	15⅛	200	B., H. & Erie..b3.	4⅛
300	N. Y. C. & Hud.	101⅛	200	do.	4⅛
300	do.	101⅛	100	Ohio & Miss......c.	45⅛
400	do.	101	600	do.	45⅜
200	do......s3.	101	100	do.	45⅜
1000	do.	101⅛	100	C., C. & I. C.	39
100	do......s3.	101⅛	200	do......s3.	38⅞
600	Union Pacific..b3.	34⅜	100	do.	39
100	do.	34⅜			

MONDAY, March 24—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, March 22, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,329,800
Increase in Specie	525,800
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	411,300
Decrease in Deposits	1,471,900
Increase in Circulation	3,200

	March 23, '72.	March 15, '73.	March 22, '73.
National Capital	$71,875,000	$71,285,000	$71,285,000
Local Capital	15,370,500	16,929,200	16,729,200
Total	$87,155,500	$88,214,200	$88,014,200
Loans	277,761,500	278,028,600	275,198,800
Gold & Gold Notes	19,438,600	16,946,700	14,732,800
Other Leg'l Tend's	42,618,800	38,715,500	38,304,200
Deposits	203,717,000	196,095,400	194,623,600
Circulation	28,018,300	27,610,400	27,613,600
In Sub-Treasury	74,513,300	58,634,400	56,956,400

The Local (or State) Bank Capital is reduced $200,000 on the present return by the failure of the Bull's Head Bank on Thursday last. Both the Capital and nominal Surplus, about $85,000, are believed to have been lost by frauds or bad management, and the Stockholders may, in addition to this loss, be assessed to make good a deficiency to the Depositors, whose claims are about a million and a quarter of dollars.

We subjoin the relative strength of the Bank movement in respect to Lawful Money to deposits and Circulation:

	March 15, '73.	March 22, '73.	March 23, '72.
Deposits	$196,095,400	$194,623,500	$203,717,000
Circulation	27,610,400	27,613,600	28,018,300
Total	$223,705,800	$222,237,100	$231,735,300
Required 25 ₱ ct.	$55,926,450	$55,559,275	$57,933,875
Actual basis	55,662,200	55,776,500	62,054,900
Excess	*$264,250	$217,225	$4,121,025
Rate of money	7 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.

*Deficiency.

The Banks are now slightly above the line of 25 ₱ cent. reserves, and the present return, altogether, looks more encouraging than expected from extreme dearness of Money early in the week, and the distrust growing out of the very unexpected explosion in the Bull's Head Bank on Thursday. The Saturday Afternoon signs in the Money market are not always reliable, but at the close of the week, after the above return was made public, the Brokers were able to carry over Stocks at 7 ₱ cent., and there was a good feeling in regard to mercantile paper and well-established Railroad Bonds.

The general trade of the week was not as active in the Dry Goods line as the preceding week. In General Foreign Merchandise there is a large business doing, and the Imports are heavy, eight millions in addition to Foreign Dry Goods. The latter show a partial falling off from last season. The Domestic Goods trade was less important than the week before, and the Exports of Produce (from this port) smaller, while the Cotton clearances from the South improved. The Customs Duties paid into the Sub-Treasury absorbed $3,231,000 Gold, while the sales of Gold out of the Treasury were $1,500,000. The price of Gold advanced ⅜ ₱ cent. over the closing of the previous week. The Foreign Exchanges, on the other hand, were lower, under a renewed pressure to sell, a good many Bills being made against the negotiation of Bonds, &c., connected with the Erie, and Atlantic and G. Western interests. As Messrs. Bischoffsheim have negotiated with the Erie Company for the General Mortgage of $30,000,000, bearing 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest, besides selling subsequently $10,000,000 Convertible 7 ₱ cents., they are now taking off this market the old Mortgages of the Road, which they can pay in on Consolidated Mortgage account. The amounts of the original Mortgages, mostly held in this country until recently, are:

First Mortgage, due in 1877	$3,000,000
Second Mortgage, 1879	4,000,000
Third Mortgage, 1883	6,000,000
Fourth Mortgage, 1880	4,441,000
Fifth and Buffalo Branch	1,113,400
Total	$18,554,490
And £1,000,000 Debentures, 1875	4,844,400
Total to be consolidated	$23,398,800
Consolidated Bonds taken for Cash	6,601,200
Total Consolidated Mortgage	$30,000,000

Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Drew held since the reorganization in 1862 a large proportion of the Second and Third Mortgages, until tempted recently to sell out to Messrs. Bischoffsheim, and other American holders are following their example to reinvest in other and cheaper Bonds at home.

The condition and wants of the Treasury in March have increased the Greenback Circulation from $356,000,000 to $358,141,000. The Currency balances are still low—$2,191,000 on Saturday. The Gold balances have improved to $68,128,000, against which the outstanding Gold Notes amount to $24,287,000. The regular increase of the month will amount to about $17,000,000 in Gold from Customs, and $8,000,000 from Taxes, which it is apprehended will prove inadequate to the large expenditures devolved on the Treasury by Congress at the close of the late session, and the usual allowance for accrued Interest on the Public Debt.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $10,997,728, against $8,213,542 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,068,273, against $3,120,757 same week in 1872. The Export of Gold and Silver, $781,774, against $675,626 same week in 1872. The Customs, in Gold, paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $3,231,640.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to March 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$36,024,381	January	$37,689,752
August	42,892,129	February	38,726,564
September	34,290,330	March	9,394,736
October	30,686,752	March 8	9,404,893
November	23,650,040	March 15	5,974,593
December	26,925,208	March 22	10,997,728

Total since July 4, 1872	$306,697,686
Same time previous year	290,227,249
Increase since July 1	$16,470,437

The Comparative values of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July, is as follows:

July	$20,580,088	January	$20,050,450
August	19,464,143	February	21,128,062
September	19,634,798	March 5	5,259,908
October	23,124,749	March 12	5,398,314
November	23,625,216	March 19	4,068,273
December	21,411,220		

Total since July 1	$186,307,861
Same time previous year	168,417,512
Increase since July 1	$17,890,349
Gold, March 22, 1873	115⅝ ₱ cent.
Gold, March 23, 1872	109⅞ ₱ cent.

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since July 1, are as follows:

July	$17,248,688	January	7,127,989
August	2,586,148	February	3,670,444
September	1,430,635	March 1	625,486
October	4,779,143	March 8	904,288
November	4,863,925	March 15	825,967
December	3,183,576	March 22	781,774

Total since Jan 1, 1872	$48,781,091
Same time last year	26,969,780
Increase since July 1	$21,810,311

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest payments in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, from July 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$7,683,317	July	$16,951,456
August	9,960,758	August	3,075,098
September	13,891,688	September	3,725,226
October	11,314,166	October	5,518,389
November	7,747,601	November	6,957,456
December	6,951,775	December	2,430,315
January	11,037,490	January	16,019,011
February	13,112,189	February	4,780,006
March 1	592,065	March 1	110,562
March 8	2,454,960	March 8	787,459
March 15	2,618,712	March 15	355,914
March 22	3,231,640	March 22	283,934
Total, 1872-3	$100,596,285	Total, 1872-3	$60,744,087
Total, 1871-2	116,024,794	Total, 1871-2	62,109,020

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		March 23, '72.
American Gold	114⅞@115⅝	109¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116⅛@117⅛	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	116⅜@117⅛	112⅜
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	113⅛@113⅜	109⅜
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	104⅛@103⅛	101⅞
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	86@85⅛	91⅞
New-York Central	101⅜@100⅛@101⅛	96
Rock Island	115⅛@115	114⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅛@45⅛	47⅛
St. Paul Common	55⅛@57@56⅛	59⅛
St. Paul Preferred	76⅛@75⅛	79⅛
Toledo and Wabash	73⅛@72⅛	78⅛
Union Pacific	34⅛@34⅛	38⅛
Erie	65⅛@63⅛@65⅛	51⅛
Western Telegraph	86⅛@87⅛	71⅛
Pacific Mail	56⅛@53⅛@55⅛	61⅛
Lake Shore	94⅛@93⅛@93⅛	93⅛
Harlem	137⅛@130@133	112

The Stock Exchange movement of the week was not very satisfactory to either party to the current share speculation. The tendency for the most part was to weaker prices on dear Money, which, of course, disturbed the operators for a rise, who have been so long enduring extra commissions to carry over their accounts, and the decline was not general enough to satisfy the bearish interest in the market. The strongest Stock through the week was Western Telegraph, and on the other hand, the most shaky was the Stock of the Pacific Mail. Very large daily transactions occurred in each. There was some show of a *Bull* movement in the St. Paul Stocks, but the Street was not inclined to follow the lead very freely, and only partial success has attended the revival of interest in the Common Preferred Stock. On Thursday and Friday the Stock of the Erie Road was sold with great freedom and down to 63⅛ ₱ cent., but either a demand for London or some other inquiry on Saturday caused the price to return to 65⅛ ₱ cent. The fluctuations in Harlem were from 137⅛ down to 130, and then up to 133 ₱ cent. The terms of a perpetual lease of the Road east of the City boundary to the New-York Central are being discussed, and until these are finally closed and understood the precise effect upon the Stock cannot be determined. It seems probable that a further considerable liquidation of *Bull* account in Pacific Mail has been going on, and at figures that leave heavy losses upon the Street as well as to Mr. Stockwell. The differences between 106 and 53 ₱ cent. in less than three months could not occur without enormous sacrifices, and the wonder is that they have been met so promptly.

We have received from the publishers of the New-York *Daily Bulletin* a copy of their *Statistical Annual*, containing full tabulated reports of the leading branches of commerce and finance for the year 1872, compared with several preceding years. The book is complete, and will be found valuable to bankers and merchants for reference.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Investment Bonds.

No. 20 WALL-ST., March 24.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company now has in full operation, with regular daily trains, 321 miles of road. A distance of nearly 200 miles more is constructed. The Minnesota section, immediately on its completion, entered upon a satisfactory business, including local traffic and the large carrying trade of the Northwestern British Settlements and the Hudson's Bay Company. The recently-completed section of sixty-five miles, on the Pacific Coast, at once commands a profitable business between Puget Sound and the Columbia River, heretofore done by coastwise steamers. On the opening of Spring, with more than **500** miles of Road in regular operation, the Company will control the extensive and productive trade of the Upper Missouri, much of Montana and the Northwest. The earnings of the Road for 1873 will be large.

Arrangements for pushing construction vigorously the present year are progressing satisfactorily.

Of the nearly Ten Million acres of land accruing to the Company in connection with the portion of Road now virtually constructed, some Two Million acres of excellent average quality are in market, and their sale and settlement progressing. The average price thus far realized is **$5 66** per acre—which is at the rate of more than **$100,000** per mile of Road for the whole grant.

The Company has already begun the process of redeeming and canceling its First Mortgage Gold Bonds, as they are now being received at **1.10**, in payment and exchange for the Company's lands.

With these accomplished results and most favorable prospects, the Company is now selling its First Mortgage 7.30 Bonds for the purpose of completing its line of road. We recommend them as a well secured and unusually profitable investment. They have the following elements of strength and safety: They are the obligation of a strong corporation; they are a First Mortgage on the Road, its right of way, telegraph line, Equipments and Franchises, and a first lien on its Net Earnings. In addition to this usually sufficient security, there is pledged for the payment of principal and interest a Land Grant of **12,800** acres per mile of road through the States, and **25,600** through the Territories. The rate of interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency. *Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner.*

All marketable securities are received in exchange on most favorable terms. For sale by Banks and Bankers generally.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ THE EIGHT PER CENT. (Quarterly interest,) First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana, offered for sale by Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., yield the largest income of any first-class Railway Security on the market.

☞ FOR SALE—MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILroad seven per cent. mortgage bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company.

WOOD & DAVIS,
Brokers, and Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 31 Pine-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York, March 19, 1873.

☞ THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, being secured by a First Mortgage on a COMPLETED road—which is one of the GREAT EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES, commanding a large through business, and which, from the immense Mineral, Agricultural, and other valuable resources of the country it traverses, is assured of a very remunerative local traffic—are among the most substantial and satisfactory investment securities in the market; and, at the present price—87½ and accrued interest—yield a liberal rate of interest on their cost.

They are in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000: coupon and registered; interest payable May and November; principal and interest in gold coin in New-York.

We buy and sell at current market rates, the WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS originally negotiated by us, and now quoted at the Stock Exchange, and widely known as favorite securities in the principal money market. Coupon Bonds of $1,000; interest payable January and July; principal and interest payable in gold in New-York. Price to-day, 94¾ to 95.

We also buy and sell GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks: in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ THE COMPLETION OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD was accomplished on the 11th inst., thus forming a through route by rail from Galveston to New-York.

The negotiation of the $10,000,000 First Mortgage 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS is nearly closed, less than $500,000 remaining, which can be had at 90 and interest, in currency, of

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ CAIRO & FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS for sale at 90 and accrued interest. Only a limited number unsold. The Road rapidly approaching completion. The Bonds are THE ONLY LIEN upon ROAD, EQUIPMENT, 1,926,400 ACRES LAND and all other property of the Company. The land sales average over $5 per acre.

H. G. MARQUAND, No. 120 Broadway.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY, MILWAUKEE EXTENSION FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, FOR SALE AT 90, AND RECOMMENDED AS AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 22, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	7	Spts. Turp., bbls.	139
Bees-wax, pks.	6	Tar, bbls.	484
Cotton, bales	2,736	Resin, bbls.	1,882
Copper, bbls.	14	Oil-cake, pks.	1,024
Dried Fruit, pks.	43	Pork, pks.	650
Eggs, bbls.	2,769	Cut-meats, pks.	2,592
Flour, bbls.	8,230	Grease, pks.	77
Wheat, bushels	4,930	Lard, pks.	1,636
Corn, bushels	23,032	Lard, kegs	200
Oats, bushels	22,375	Butter, pks.	610
Malt, bushels	750	Cheese, pks.	838
Barley, bushels	1,829	Tallow, pks.	102
Grass-seed, bags	168	Dressed Hogs, No.	495
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,700	Pea-nuts, bags	559
Corn-meal, bags	727	Rice, pks.	75
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Starch, boxes	1,800
Hemp, bales	10	Tobacco, hhds.	269
B. E. Peas, bags	210	Tobacco, boxes, &c.	1,304
Hides, No.	6	Whisky, bbls.	417
Hides, bales	1,198	Wool, bales	103
Leather, sides	11,518	Oil, Lub., bbls.	98
Tow, bales	71		

BEES-WAX—Has been in demand, with Yellow quoted firm at 35c.@36c. ₱ lb., on very light offerings.

COFFEE—Rio and Santos dull and quoted heavy, within the reduced range last quoted. Stock further increased by an arrival of 3,310 bags by a sailing vessel. Sales, 329 bags, by the Ontario, on private terms. Other kinds quiet at former figures.

COTTON—Has been in rather more confident demand for early delivery, and quoted up ⅛c. ₱ lb.; sales, 1,622 bales, including 1,519 bales to shippers, and 103 bales to spinners. For forward delivery there has been a more urgent demand noted, in good part to cover outstanding short contracts, and prices have been advanced ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb., closing strong. Sales have been officially reported since our last of 15,500 bales, (of which 4,500 bales last evening and 11,000 bales to-day,) and after the official report was made up, 7,300 bales (chiefly for April and May,) basis of Low Middling, with March contracts closing at 18⅛c.; April at 18⅝c.; May at 19⅛c.; June at 19 11-16c., and July at 19⅝c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,738 bales, including 184 bales from Nassau, 896 bales from Norfolk, 768 bales from Charleston, 117 bales from Baltimore, 16 bales from Wilmington, 549 bales from Savannah, 208 bales per rail. The receipts at all the shipping ports, to-day, were 7,838 bales.... The week's exports hence have been 9,589 bales. Also 176 bales Sea Island.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Good Ordinary	16⅝	16⅝	16¾	16¾
Strict Good Ord'y	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
Low Middling	18⅛	18⅜	18⅝	18¾
Middling	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜	20
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜	22

DYE-WOODS—Have attracted less attention, yet have been quoted about steady.

FERTILIZERS—There has been a moderate inquired noted for supplies within the previous range as to values.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Shipping grades of State and Western Flour have been in fair request, and, under limited offerings have been quoted quite firm. Other kinds quiet within the previous range. Sales have been reported of 9,250 bbls., all told, including inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 25@$6 50; inferior to good extra State, $7@$7 50; good to very fancy do., $7 50@$8 35; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 90@$7 40, chiefly at $7 20@$7 35; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 15@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were about 3,800 bbls. shipping extras at full current rates....Southern Flour sold to the extent of 700 bbls., in lots, at unaltered prices....Of Rye Flour 225 bbls., and of Corn-meal 250 bbls. sold at steady rates.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in fair demand, but has been offered sparingly and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, checking business. No. 2 Milwaukee wanted for export at $1 68, and held at $1 70, afloat; a small sale from cars reported at $1 68. Other kinds of Spring quite moderately dealt in, and Winter in limited request. Sales have been reported of 26,000 bushels at $1 58 for No. 3 Spring, afloat, for shipment; $1 75@$1 82½ for Red Western; $1 85 for White State, and $1 95 for White Western....Corn has been more active and quoted firmer, with the main call for old Mixed Western, in store, for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 117,000 bushels at 63¾c.@64c. for old Mixed Western, in store, chiefly at the latter rate for prime; 63c. for inferior do. do., 66c. for good old do. do., afloat; 65½c.@66c. for new Mixed Western; 65½c.@66½c. for new Yellow do.; 67c. for White Western, in store....Rye essentially unaltered....Barley in demand and strong in price; choice Canada West quoted at $1 30, in store, with a boat-load reported sold; also, small lots of Western at $1 12@$1 15....Of Barley-malt, 1,500 bushels State sold at $1 15....Oats quoted firmer on moderate offerings and a fair inquiry; sales, 48,000 bushels at 46c.@49c. for new Mixed Western; 44½c.@47½c. for new Black do.; 48½c.@51c., chiefly at 49c.@50c. for new White do.; 50c. for choice mixed State, and (nominally) 50c.@51½c. for old Mixed Western, in store. ....The week's exports for European ports include 1,751 bbls. Flour, 33,987 bushels Wheat, 91,760 bushels Corn, and 13,684 bushels Barley.

HARDWARE—The demand for goods in this line has been more satisfactory, and, as a rule, prices have been quoted firm, with some advances noted. The main call has been for domestic product. Foreign stock held above the views of purchasers, impeding business.

HIDES—There has been a fair inquiry for Wet Salted, and a rather light call for dry stock, with prices quoted about as before. The week's receipts have been 76,819 Hides, and 269 bales do.; sales, 51,100 Hides, and 25 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 2,000 Dry Entre Rios, 23 lbs., at 22c.; 200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., at 27½c., gold, selected; 900 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 21 to 23 lbs., at 22½c., gold, as they run; 3,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., at 27¼c.; 2,700 Dry Rio Grande Kips, (part to arrive,) 13 lbs., at 28½c., gold, selected; 200 Dry Central American, 20 lbs.; 3,500 Dry California, 22 to 23 lbs.; 2,100 Dry Matamoras, 21 to 24 lbs.; 3,000 Dry-salted Matamoras, 32 lbs.; 6,200 Dry Mexican, 21 to 25 lbs.; 1,300 Dry Mexican Kips, 9 to 11 lbs., at private terms; 11,600 Dry Texas, (part to arrive,) 21 to 23 lbs., part at 21c., currency, as they run; 2,300 Dry Texas Kips, (part to arrive,) 9 to 17 lbs.; 900 Wet salted Matamoras, 45 lbs.; 600 Wet-salted Demerara, 50 lbs.; 4,600 Wet-salted Texas, 50 to 60 lbs., on private terms; 2,000 Wet-salted City Slaughter Ox, 75 lbs., at 12¼c., currency; 4,000 Wet-salted Country and Western, 60 lbs.; 25 bales Calcutta Cow, 10 lbs., at private terms. The stock on hand is 121,900 Hides and 1,074 bales (same time last year 41,100 Hides and 40 bales.)

MOLASSES—Dull to-day; quotations unchanged.

NAILS—The market shows firmness, on a fair business, mostly in a jobbing way.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair active demand and rather stronger in price, with sales reported since our last of 7,600 bbls. Strained at $3 40@$3 45....Tar unchanged....Spirits Turpentine depressed and lower; sales, 175 bbls. at 55c.@56., closing at 55c. ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been quite moderately sought after, with City quoted at $39, gold; Western at $40@$40 50, currency. The week's exports hence have been 6,983 bags.

PETROLEUM—Held generally with more decided firmness, but not active....Crude, in bulk, quoted here at 9¼c....Refined quoted up to 20c. for early delivery, with sales reported of 1,800 bbls....At Philadelphia, Refined quoted at 18½c....Refined, in cases, 26c.@26½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been very quiet, and somewhat irregular for early delivery. Sales have been reported of 112 bbls. New Western Mess at $16, cash; 40 bbls. old do. at $16. Prime Mess has been more active and firm, with sales reported of 165 bbls. Western at $15 25, and 1,000 bbls. City on private terms, quoted at about $17@$17 50 ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a very moderate inquiry noted, at about steady rates. Sales, 500 bbls. Western Mess, June options, at $16 25....Dressed Hogs quoted stronger, and in fair demand at 7⅛c.@7⅜c. for City, and generally at 7c. for Western....Cut-meats have been offered with reserve, and quoted strong in price, on, however, a restricted business. Sales have been reported of 80 boxes Bellies at 9½c.@10c.; 250 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 6⅛c.@6⅜c.; 20,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, at 9½c.@9¾c.; 50 pks. Western Smoked Hams at 12c.; and sundry lots of pickled and fresh Shoulders and Hams, in bulk, at full rates....Bacon has been in reduced supply, and held with confidence, but has been very quiet. Sales, 100 boxes Short Rib at 8⅜c.; 350 boxes City Long Clear, in lots, chiefly at 8⅜c. And for Chicago delivery, 200 boxes Short Rib at 7⅞c....Lard has been in more urgent request and quoted a shade dearer for early delivery. Sales, 450 tcs. Western Steam at 8 7-16c.; 100 tcs. choice do. Kettle at 8⅝c.; and 525 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 8⅛c.@8⅜c., chiefly at 8⅜c. for choice stock, partly for shipment. ....For forward delivery, the market has shown rather more steadiness, on a moderately active movement. Sales, 250 tcs. Western Steam, March option, at 8 7-16c., and 2,750 tcs. do., April, at 8 9-16c. ....Beef products quiet, at unchanged figures; 150 tcs. sold, part extra India Mess, at $31....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted, with a fair inquiry for supplies....The week's exports hence for European ports include 1,212 bbls. Pork, 22,342 boxes Bacon, 11,795 pks. Lard, 961 tcs. Beef, 461 pks. Butter, and 5,096 boxes Cheese, (the latter all to Liverpool.)

SALT—Business has been on a moderate scale with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 50@$1 60; Liverpool Fine, $2 85@$3 25 ₱ sack, from store; Turk's Island at 35c.@40c. ₱ bushel; Syracuse Ground at $1 30@$1 40; Factory-filled, $2 25; Bulk, 30c.@40c.; Coarse, 45c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quoted steady at 7⅛c.@7⅜c., gold, but has been very tame.

SEED—Of Clover, 650 bags were sold on the basis of 8¾c. for fair average; market otherwise quiet but steady.

SKINS—A fair inquiry prevails for Deer at full rates. Sales—9,000 lbs. Para, 2,000 lbs. Honduras, 5,000 lbs. Texas, &c. Receipts—31 bales and 38 bdls. from Para, 4 bales from Curacoa, 7 bales from Tuspan, 7 bales from Aspinwall, 5 bales from San Francisco, and 25 bales Texas, &c. Goat steady and in demand. Sales—150 bales Curacoa, 50 bales Mexican, 30 bales Calcutta, and 6 bales Buenos Ayres. Receipts—376 bales Mexican via New-Orleans, 551 bales from Curacoa, 218 bales from Calcutta, 160 bales Tampico, &c., 38 bales from Aspinwall, and 15 bales Texas, &c.

SOAP—Trade has been slow as a rule; foreign stock especially dull. We quote Castile at 9c.@9½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7⅛c.; Family, 8⅛c., and No. 1 at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Quiet and rather weak, with sales reported of 979 hhds. and 370 boxes, including 277 hhds. about scant good refining Porto Rico at 8 3-16c.; 418 hhds. and 30 boxes fair to good refining Cuba at 8c.@8⅜c.; 340 boxes clayed Havana at 8c.@8⅛c., and 275 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅛c. ₱ lb. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba at 8c.; good do., 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; No. 12 Box, clayed stock, 9c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 9c.@9⅛c. Refined have been inactive since our last, with Hards quoted at 11⅛c.@11⅜c.; A's, 10⅛c.@10⅜c., and Yellows at 9⅛c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been a very good inquiry noted for Tallow at firm prices, chiefly for prime to choice stock for shipment; sales, 145,000 lbs. 8⅛c.@9c. for about prime to strictly choice....Of Stearine, 25 tcs. prime sold at 9c.; 5,000 lbs., in hhds., at 8⅛c., and 4,000 lbs. No. 1 at 8⅛c. ₱ lb....The week's exports of Tallow have been 1,596 pks.

WHISKY—Firmer; sales, 250 bbls. at 91c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—A better inquiry for manufacturing purposes has been noted since our last, with some call on trade account. Holders of really desirable grades, especially of Domestic, have been rather more confident in their views and have been unwilling to accept the comparatively low bids made for full lots, hence business has been rather moderate. Of Domestic stock the bulk of the dealings were in fleece, pulled, and California clip, the latter mainly Fall. There was no disposition apparent on the part of buyers to pay over 60c. for full lots of even the choicest grades of Fleece. Equal to about 145,000 lbs. were placed during the week, in lots, at from 29c.@62c. for unwashed to XX, chiefly at from 55c.@58c. for No. 1 to XX. Of Pulled equal to about 850 bales were disposed of within a range of 36c.@50c. California sold to the extent of about 75,000 lbs. Fall, chiefly at from 22c.@28c., and about 72,000 lbs. Spring on private terms; also about 30,000 lbs. Texas changed hands, mostly at 20c.@25c.; 60,000 lbs. Scoured at from 55c.@85c., mainly at from 70c.@85c., and 3,000 lbs. Tub-washed at 65c.; 10,000 lbs. Mexican and 6,000 lbs. Carpet Noils at 20c. ₱ lb. Cape was quiet: 155 bales sold, in lots, at 33c.@37½c. Other kinds of foreign dull within the recently revised range. At the auction sale by Messrs. J. H. Draper & Co., on Friday, the entire offering of Unwashed Merino and Mestiza Wool (164 bales) was placed at from 18c.@27c., and 70 bales damaged Mestiza, by the Steinman, were closed out at 22½c. ₱ lb....The advices from Boston are of a livelier business, but at, in some instances, lower prices. Sales for the week have been 930,000 lbs. domestic and 240,000 lbs. foreign. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "There is considerable Wool on the market upon which consignors desire to realize, and some lots have been sold at low figures to close up consignments. It would be difficult to dispose of any large amount of choice Ohio fleeces at above 56c.@58c., though some sales are reported at higher prices....The Philadelphia reports are of a moderate inquiry for supplies, with firmness on the part of holders."

FREIGHTS—The chartering movement was on a restricted scale, with rates on Petroleum tonnages quoted easier and irregular, the outward movement in this line having been checked by the advanced prices claimed for Oil. Berth freights show a moderate degree of animation, with rather more firmness noted....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been by sail, 1,100 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₱ lb.; 2,000 tcs. Lard, 50 tons Tallow, 80 hhds. Stearine, and 690 bbls. Lard-oil at 30s.; 800 bbls. Resin at 3s. 3d. ₱ 280 lbs.; 5,000 Staves at 120s.; and by steam, 100 bbls. Pork at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 1,500 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. ₱ lb.; 5,000 Staves on private terms. Also, an American ship, 1,352 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For London, a British bark, 275 tons, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Bristol, by sail, 24,000 bushels Grain, reported, at 8½d. ₱ bushel, and by steam, 250 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 500 boxes Bacon at 50s.; 1,500 boxes Cheese at 55s.; 5 tons Leather at 70s. ₱ ton; and 100 bbls. Resin at 5s. ₱ 280 lbs....For Bremen, by steam, 12,400 bushels Corn, 800 boxes Bacon, 250 bbls. Beef, 150 bbls. Apples, 160 hhds. Tobacco, and 960 pks. Mdse., at full market rates....For Hamburg, by sail, 3,500 boxes Starch, on private terms....For Rotterdam, by steam, 50 bbls. Dried Apples at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 10,000 Staves on private terms....For Stettin, by sail, 300 boxes Bacon at 48s. 9d. ₱ ton....For Cronstadt, a Norwegian bark, 586 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Copenhagen, a Norwegian bark, 460 tons, hence with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reposted at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For the German Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 518 tons, with about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms.... For Gibraltar and orders, (excluding the Spanish ports,) an Italian brig, 249 tons, hence, with about 7,500 cases Petroleum at 35c. to the Mediterranean, and 42c. to the Adriatic....For Gibraltar and Genoa, an Italian bark, 481 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Genoa, by sail, 25 tons Logwood, 50 hhds. Tobacco, 2,000 cases Petroleum, and 200 hhds. Tallow on private terms....For Cadiz, an American bark, 381 tons, hence, with stores at full previous rates....For the north side of Cuba and back, a British brig, 314 tons, at $7; and a brig, from Philadelphia, at $7, and $4 75....For Cardenas and back to Philadelphia a brig at $7 50, and $5....For Aspinwall, an American brig, 489 tons, hence, with Coal, at $7 25 ₱ ton....For Caibarien and back to Philadelphia, two schooners, at $7, and $8, and $5.... For Philadelphia, six schooners, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $11....For Kennebunk, a schooner, with Lumber, from Bull Creek, and another, with do., from Georgetown, S. C., at $15....For New-York, an Italian ship, 748 tons, with general cargo, from Cadiz, on private terms; an American brig, 329 tons, with Molasses, reported from Havana, at $3 87½; a British brig, 445 tons, with Sugar and Melado from do. at $6, and $5 50; and a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, $13.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 22.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 50@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat dull; sale small lot of White at $1 78; quoted: Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 60; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 49@$1 50; Duluth No. 1 Spring, $1 68; White Canada, $1 75@$1 90; White Michigan, $1 80@$2. Corn steady; sales 1,500 bushels Western, on the track, at 51c.; 1,000 bushels No. 2, in store, at 52c. Oats quiet: Western Mixed held at 42c. Barley firm; sales 1,000 bushels Western at 95c.; 750 bushels Canada at $1; 750 bushels Western, on the track, at 88c. Rye nominal at 85c. Barley-malt quiet; Western, $1@$1 10; Prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; Prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye-malt held at 95c. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $15@$15 50; Short-cuts, $15@$15 50. Hams, 14c.; Shoulders, 8c. Breakfast Bacon, 9c. Dried Beef, 17c.; Beef Tongues, $6 ₱ dozen. Lard, in tierces, 9c.; in kegs, 8½c. Dressed Hogs, $7 25@$7 50. The remainder of the market is unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 Spring, $1 20@$1 21, regular; $1 33 for Soft; No. 3 Spring Soft, $1 25; No. 3 Fall Red, $1 65. Corn dull and declining, closing unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 31½c.@32c., at East St. Louis on the track; 33½c. in elevator; 34c.@34½c. this side. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 27c. at East St. Louis on the track; 28½c. in elevator this side. Barley in fair demand and firm for better qualities; No. 2 Spring, 80c.@85c. Rye unchanged. Pork dull and declining; Mess, $15 25@$15 50. Bulk Meats nominal, buyers demand a reduction. Bacon quiet and steady; not much out of smoke; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c.@9c., for jobbing and order lots. Lard nominal; Steam, 7¾c. Whisky dull at 87c. Cattle active and steady; prime and choice native Steers, $5 12½@$6; Stockers, $3@$4 75; Texan, $1 75@$4 25. Dressed Hogs steady at $4 50@$4 85. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour; 10,000 bushels Wheat; 27,000 bushels Corn; 9,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Flour unchanged; nearly all the sales were on private terms. Wheat steady; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 19¾, cash; $1 20⅛@$1 20¼, seller April; $1 24¾, seller May; No. 3 Spring, $1 07¾@$1 07⅞; Rejected, 96½c.@94½c. Corn steady at 31⅛c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 31⅛c., seller April; 35⅛c., seller May; Rejected, 28⅛c.@28⅛c. Oats unchanged; sales of No. 2 at 26⅛c. for Fresh; 22c.@24c. for Rejected. Rye firm and scarce at 64c.@65c. for No. 2. Barley active and higher, at 77c.@81c. for No. 2 Fall; 68c. for No. 3. Pork quiet and weak at $14 40, cash or seller April; $14 75, seller May. Lard steady at $7 85, cash; $8, seller May. Meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 86⅛c. Receipts—13,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 74,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 14,600 bushels Corn, 49,000 bushels Oats, 16,000 bushels Barley.

LOUISVILLE, March 22.—Tobacco firm for desirable qualities; sales, 132 hhds. Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain firm. Wheat—Sales of Red Amber at $1 70@$1 80, on arrival. Corn—Sacked held at 54c. for Mixed, 57c. for White. Oats steady at 42c.@43c. for sacked. Rye easier at 75c., on arrival. Provisions strong. Mess Pork sold at $15 50@$16. Bacon in good demand at 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, 8½c.@8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c. for Clear Sides, packed; sales of 100 half-casks of Clear Rib Sides at 8¾c., delivered in 60 days, and 100 half-casks do. at 8½c., delivered on June 1. Hams firm at 13c. for Plain, 13½c. 14c. for Sugar-cured; sales of 100 tcs. of Sugar-cured, delivered in August, at 15c. Lard firm at 8½c.@8¾c. for Tierce, 9½c.@9¾c. for Keg for choice Leaf; prime Steam, 8c.@8⅛c.; order lots, ⅛c.@¼c. higher. Whisky firm at 85c.@86c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 22.—Flour steady; sales 1,300 bbbls., at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat scarce and firm. Corn dull; sales of Western at 60c.; State, 58c. Oats held at 42c. for State. Barley—Very little in the market. Corn-meal, $1 30 for Bolted; $1 25 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—Cotton firmer and in better inquiry; Low Middling, 18c. Flour quiet, but steady and unchanged. Wheat unchanged and steady. Corn steady; stock scarce; White Southern, 62c.; Yellow do., 58½c.@59c.; Mixed Western, 59c.@60c. Oats quiet; Southern, 46c.@50c.; Western Mixed nominal at 48c.@49c. Rye unchanged. Hay —Western, $28@$31. Provisions quiet, but firm. Mess Pork, $16 25@$16 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 5¾c.@6c.; Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.@8c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Rib Sides, 8¾c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.@9c. Lard dull and nominal at 8⅛c.@8⅜c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@15c. Western Butter firmer and stock scarce; Fair to Good, 23c.@28c.; Choice, 30c.@33c. Whisky nominal at 90½c.

TOLEDO, March 22.—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and advanced; sales of No. 2 White Wabash at $1 89; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 79; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 66¾@$1 67; seller April, $1 67¾@$1 68; seller May, $1 71¾; seller June, $1 73; No. 1 Red, $1 70@$1 71. Corn dull and declining; sales of High Mixed, spot, at 39c.; seller May, 41c.; seller June, 42½c.; Low Mixed, 38⅛c.; White, 42c.; no grade, 37⅛c.; Damaged, 34c. Oats steady at 32c. for No. 2; 31c. for Rejected. Clover-seeds sold at $4 70 for choice. Dressed Hogs sold at $5 50. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, and 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, and 7,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Clover-seed active at $8@$8 75; other Seeds unchanged. Flour—Business small; quotations lower; Superfine, $5 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio Extra Family, $8@$9 25. Wheat dull; Red, $1 95@$1 97; White Spring, $2; No. 1 Spring, Minnesota, $1 75. Rye sells at 95c. Corn firm; Yellow, 59c.@60½c.; White, 65c. Oats dull; White, 49c.@50c. Barley and Barley-malt unchanged. Provisions dull and declining. Mess Pork, $16@$16 50. Lard, 8¼c.@8⅜c. Whisky, 92c. Petroleum firm; Refined, 18¼c.; Crude, 13¼c.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—Flour dull and declining at $7 50@$7 85. Wheat quiet and steady at $1 65@$1 68. Corn quiet and steady at 39c.@40c. Rye quiet and steady at 80c.@82c. Oats quiet and steady at 30c.@38c. Barley unchanged. Butter in good demand. Pork nominal at $15@$15 25. Lard quiet and steady; Steam nominal at 7¾c.@8c.; Kettle, 8¼c. Bulk Meats firm; held at 5¾c. for Shoulders; 7½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¾c. for Clear Sides. Bacon steady at 6½c. for Shoulders; 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¾c. for Clear Sides. Whisky firm at 85c.

MILWAUKEE, March 22.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 28; No. 2, $1 20¼. Oats firm and scarce at 26½c. for No. 2. Corn in fair demand and higher at 38c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 64½c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at 80c. for No. 2 Spring. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour and 12,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour and 3,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, March 22.—Flour unchanged; Wheat dull and declining; $1 93 bid for Extra; no sales; sales of No. 1 at $1 87; Amber at $1 67. Corn steady at 42½c. Oats unchanged. Clover Seeds sold at $4 70@$4 85. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour and 6,000 bbls. Wheat. Shipments—25,000 bbls. Flour and 2,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, March 22.—Flour firmer and unchanged. Wheat dull and inactive; prices firmer; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 68; No. 2 do., $1 63. Corn unchanged at 44c.@45c. Oats steady at 39c. for No. 1 State. Petroleum firm at 15½c. for Refined in car lots.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 22.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 50c. Resin firm at $2 80 for Strained; $2 80@$2 90 for No. 2. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 25 for Hard; and $4 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar firm at $2 75.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 400 head; market dull and drooping, with prices nominally unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500; market active at an advance of 5c.@10c. ₱ 100 lbs; the market closed strong at $4 80@$5 05.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—Cotton in good demand; Ordinary, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 16⅛c.; Low Middling, 17⅞c.; Middling, 18⅜c.; net receipts, 3,480 bales; gross, 3,527 bales; exports, coastwise, 62 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; last evening, 4,000 bales; stock, 212,212 bales.

MOBILE, March 22.—Cotton firm; Middling, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 640 bales; gross, 641 bales; exports, coastwise, 528 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 38,911 bales.

GALVESTON, March 22.—Cotton quiet; good Ordinary, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 1,117 bales; exports to Great Britain, 989 bales; coastwise, 44 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 64,207 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 22.—Cotton firm; Middling, 18⅜c.; net receipts, 944 bales; exports to Great Britain, 825 bales; sales, 790 bales; stock, 49,343 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18⅜c.@18⅛c.; net receipts, 622 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 30,677 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Held by Blatchford, J.—In Admiralty.—62, Brown vs. Loud; 42, Johnson et al. vs. Steam-tug U. S. Grant; 33, Granam vs. The Bark New-York; 22, Ahrens vs. Miller; 20, Tompkins vs. Steam-boat Syracuse; 23, Rees vs. Schooner S. T. King; 24, Baker et al. vs. Ship Chillian Wallah.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—405, Wood vs. Cameron; 2349, The People ex rel. Brown vs. Green, Controller; 993, Nesler vs. Speedling, Administrator, &c.; 483, Sheldon vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 913½, Barnard vs. Roberts; 781, Kirchaffer vs. Oulway; 909, Havs vs. Mayor, &c., City of New York; 1049, Claflin et al. vs. Rennie; 913, Bennett vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 795, Hughes et al. vs. Wetsel; 879½, Van Riper vs. Tweed, Jr.; 465, Beveridge et al. vs. Wallace et al.; 669, Claflin vs. Wolfsebaouck et al.; 947, Townsend et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 987, Roberts, Jr., vs. Campbell; 1015, Freund et al. vs. Importers and Traders' National Bank; 1382, Duryea vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2141, Dugan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 417, Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 305, Van Nostrand vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—168, Swords, &c., vs. Edgar et al.; 776, Harris vs. Equitable Life Insurance Company; 1816, O'Donnell vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 998, Moore vs. The Mayor, &c.; 380, Maguire vs. Purdy et al.; 1064, Weymouth vs. Dimock; 1022, Power, Assignee, vs. Dimock; 514, Gray et al. vs. Ganson; 1178, Claflin et al. vs. Ball et al.; 1294, Bannigan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 240, Zerega et al. vs. Morgan; 638½, Towle vs. De Witt; 992½, Christy et al. vs. Shultz; 2140, Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2222, Spaulding et al. vs. Lowry; 2228, Bloss vs. Chittenden, Administrator; 2227, Van Ness vs. Chittenden, Administrator; 654, Howe vs. Cohalon; 770½, Rees, Jr., vs. Calm et al.; 1112, Bloom et al. vs. Bennett et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—12, Todd vs. Shelbourne et al.; 29, Todd vs. Rider et al.; 27, The German Exchange Bank vs. Schmall et al.; 32, Barlow vs. Myers; 60, Laurenceville Cement Company vs. Wood et al.; 74, Mott vs. Campbell et al.; 83, Williams vs. Kansas Pacific Railroad Company et al.; 97, Kirby vs. Green et al.; 98, Same vs. Same; 99, The People, &c., Hanneman vs. Green; 103, The People, &c., Tenth National Bank vs. Green; 104, The People, &c., Tenth National Bank vs. Board of Apportionment; 105, The People, &c., McCabe vs. Green et al.; 106, The People, &c., Godwin vs. American Institute; 111, White vs. White; 137, Livingston et al. vs. Winter et al.; 144, Percival et al. vs. Gilman et al.; 145, Jessup vs. Holzfeld et al.; 146, In the matter, &c., of Hearn; 148, Jessup vs. Holzfeld; 164, Meyers vs. Hanfield et al.; 165, Stuart vs. Long Island Railroad Company; 167, Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Isley; 169, In the matter, &c., of Burnham; 170, In the matter of Williams; 171, Goodridge vs. Lane; 177, Anderson et al. vs. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company; 181, Grout et al. vs. Tweed, Jr., Receiver; 182, Morgan vs. Tweed, Jr., Receiver; 189, Knoeppel vs. Bangs et al.; 191, The Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company vs. Cunningham; 196, Fey vs. Fey; 199, Lincoln vs. Dunphy; 210, Peet vs. Oliver. Call begins at 211, Hogan vs. Hogan.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to April 8.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—879, Baum vs. The St. Nicholas Insurance Company; 815, Shaffer et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1945, Harnett et al. vs. Garvey; 1955, Harnett et al. vs. Garvey; 1957, Davy vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1231, Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2411, Duncan et al. vs. Berlin et al.; 2029, Frisbie vs. Burr et al.; 2061, Reich vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company; 2059, Biggs vs. Knapp; 1831, Newcombe vs. Hirsch; 2063, Gabrielson vs. Hercules Mutual Life Association; 1275, Miersen vs. Hope; 2037, Mudgett vs. Cook; 2065, Dorr vs. Lawson.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1288, Bailey vs. Griswold et al.; 1540, Carnes vs. Piatt et al.; 720, Beach vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1140, Roemmelt vs. Wolf; 314, Van Nostrand vs. New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.; 290, Hall vs. Baldwin et al.; 1692, Deen vs. De Witt et al., Executors, &c.; 2478, Mers vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2026, Romertze vs. East River National Bank; 1298, Levy et al. vs. Jones et al.; 1256, O'Brien Sheriff, vs. Merchants' Insurance Co.; 1384, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Co.; 1386, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Commercial Fire Insurance Co.; 112, Schenck vs. Morris; 2420 Wilson vs. Wilson.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Case on—The First National Bank of Lyons vs. The Ocean National Bank of New-York.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M. —1612, Kippel vs. Lippe; 1463, Kase vs. Fleisch; 1572, Delamater vs. Wagstaff; 1576, Hart vs. Russell; 1366, Chapman vs. Bairdy; 1582, Thompson vs. Holmes; 1242, Herman vs. Hubner; 1606, Stratton vs. Davidson; 1634, Hermann vs. Mendelson; 2126, Howe vs. Lewis; 1616, Harrison vs. Garcia; 1776, Britton vs. Hodge; 1778, Baker vs. Dunn; 1780, Halsted vs. Raymond; 1782, Ellis vs. Totten.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—693, Burke vs. Brady; 1423, Cummings vs. Weinbold; 1485, Young vs. Coyle; 1613, Kippel vs. Lippe; 1103, Remer vs. Healy; 2783, Sidebotham vs. Tanner; 2217, Willard vs. Funk; 1073, Tennis vs. Mattheirs; 1759, Sears vs. Pinckney; 1761, Mendey vs. Mussig; 1765, Sanderson vs. Rittenhouse; 1767, Grady vs. Richards; 1769, Pinkowsky vs. Douglas; 1771, Abraham vs. Marx; 1773, Arnoldy vs. Baun.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Howland, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2183, Sidebotham vs. Tanner; 1504, Holke vs. Triffenberg.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CITY COURT.—No Calendar for the next two weeks. No jury trials until first Monday in April.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 21, 51, 77, 129, 136, 138, 183, 219, 231, 236, 239, 242, 246, 271, 273, 293, 311, 313, 314, 315, and 316.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership between RICHARD SHUGG and PROCTOR R. SHUGG was dissolved on the 21st day of March, 1873, so far as relates to the said Proctor R. Shugg. All the debts due to the said partnership, and those due by them, will be settled with and by the remaining partner, who will continue the business under the name of Richard Shugg.

(Signed,) RICHARD SHUGG,
P. R. SHUGG.

Witness: RICHARD H. RODDA.
Dated New-York, March 21, 1873.

THE FIRM OF E. MONEUSE & L. DUPARQUET has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The affairs of the firm will be closed by F. J. MOISSEN, at his office, No. 291 Broadway, who alone is authorized to sign the partnership name in liquidation of its affairs.

E. MONEUSE.
L. DUPARQUET.

Dated March 20, 1873.

LOUIS F. DUPARQUET and P. HUOT have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of L. DUPARQUET & HUOT, in the manufacture of ranges, &c., in continuation of the late firm of E. Moneuse & L. Duparquet, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., in the City of New-York.

L. F. DUPARQUET,
P. HUOT.

Dated March 20, 1873.

AUCTION SALES.

ART SALE OF HIGH CLASS OIL PAINTINGS,

Most of which have just arrived, including the best works of Achenbach, Robie, Daubigny, Plasseau, Kratke, Schlesser, Carolus, Burgers, Lambdin, Rosierse, Schaeffels, Dillens, Troussaint, Blanc, Kock, Koek, Schenck, Pranstadt, Pascutti, Gerard, Seignac, Castiglione, Landelle, Eberle, Heyn, and many others of celebrity. Also,

THE MOST SUPERB COLLECTION OF WATER COLORS

Ever offered in this country, being the latest and finest importation of Messrs. M. KNOEDLER & CO., Successors to GOUPIL & CO.

The drawings embrace the names of Zamacois, Vibert, Indoral, Cleery, Maccari, Tapiro, Jeminez, Leloir, Meyer Von Bremen, Tademe, Agrasot, Pascutti, Rossi, Lebel, Whistley Rowbotham, Dobson, W. T. Richards, A. F. Bellows, Victoria Sly, Richardson, Tusqueta, McPherson, Cartwright, and others of the Highest Schools of the Art, forming a collection never before exhibited. The above are all guaranteed, and will be

POSITIVELY SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE ON THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 27 and 28, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE ART GALLERY, NO. 60 LIBERTY-ST.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—EDWIN HOYT AND others, plaintiffs, against GEORGE A. WICKS and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment made and entered herein, dated the 28th day of February, 1870, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, by Messrs. Anthony J. Bleecker, Son & Co., auctioneers, all and singular all the office furniture, safe, books, judgments, debts, notes, accounts, claims, and demands now remaining uncollected and undisposed of, and belonging to the assigned estates of the late firms of George A. Wicks & Co., (Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) Wicks, Julliard & Co., and Wicks, Van Alstyne & Co. Complete inventories of all the said judgments, notes, claims, and assets can be seen at the office of Messrs. Hoyt, Spragues & Co., Nos. 107 and 109 Franklin-street, at my office, and at the office of Messrs. Martin & Smith, No. 31 Nassau-street.—Dated New-York, March 5, 1873. JOSEPH J. MARRIN, Referee, No. 54 Wall-street.

MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 31 Nassau-street, New-York. mh7-law4wM&F

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell 100,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, at public auction on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 24, at 12 o'clock, within their store: Fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo *Amalfi*, and can be seen on Pier No. 14 East River. Also, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo *Teti*, and can be seen on Pier No. 14 East River.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NOS. 694 AND 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st., will sell at auction on MONDAY and TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock, an interesting collection of books, comprising standard and popular books, English and American.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM KELLY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of WILLIAM KELLY, of the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged a bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Stacis S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District.
J. C. BAILEY, Deputy.

JNO. LINN, Attorney, No. 26 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. mh17-law1wM*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON BAMBERGER and LEON BAMBERGER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Simon Bamberger and Leon Bamberger, of the City and County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH COLWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph Colwell of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 11th day of April, A. D., 1872.

mh10-law3wM* JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF New-Jersey, ss.: At Newark on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GUSTAVUS A. WEIDENMAYER and GEORGE W. WEIDENMAYER, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
mh17-law3wM* No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES P. WHITFIELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of James P. Whitfield, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

IN THE MATTER OF DAVID LASKY —In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned, assignee of the above-named bankrupt, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, at No. 242 Canal-st., New-York City, at 9 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, April 1, 1873, a quantity of hats, caps, material, fixtures, &c., comprising the stock of the bankrupt above-named, being the assets of the said bankrupt in possession of the said assignee.—Dated New-York, March 21, 1873.

HENRY CHUCK, Assignee.

J. P. SOLOMON, Attorney for Assignee, No. 322 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL AT SAMANA.

WANTED—A man accustomed to the tropics, who can furnish good security that he will keep this hotel in a suitable manner. Address Box No. 1,667 New-York Post-Office.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED for merchants, manufacturers and others; mining properties negotiated; persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References: W. H. Lyon & Co., fancy goods, No. 483 Broadway; James E. Hedges, boots and shoes, No. 452 Broadway, and our numerous clients. GRIGGS, CARLETON & Co., Financial Business Agents, No. 98 Broadway.

A FARM AND CAPITAL WANTED.—Any good, reliable, enterprising person owning a first-class grazing farm within two or three hours of New-York, and has some cash capital, and is desirous of engaging in a new enterprise which is highly honorable, very useful and important, and which will realize a large daily cash income, will please address W. E., Box No. 150 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

FOR SALE.—THE BUSINESS OF ONE OF the best United States bonded ware-houses in the City; doing a large business; good and satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address STORAGE, Post-office Box No. 3,290, N. Y.

FANCY GOODS AND GENTS' FURNISHING BUSINESS.—Wanted, a partner who understands the business; a good opening. Address F. F., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums

Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of APRIL, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Six per cent. interest paid. Money deposited now will bear interest from April 1. Assets, Ten Millions nine hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars. Books in English, French, and German.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, Opposite Cooper Institute.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW draw interest from April 1. Interest payable in July.

ASSETS JAN. 1, 1873, $7,244,878 66.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States. SEND FOR CIRCULAR, No. 185 Bleecker st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS ELDERLY AMERICAN LADY IS in want of a quiet, pleasant home, where she would be treated as one of the family where she could make herself useful, to wait on an invalid, be as a companion or to oversee a house, or to assist in plain sewing, making pastry; is trustworthy to fill any place of trust; is well connected; could give satisfaction at an interview; would be satisfied with a small compensation; the object is a home; no one need to answer this who does not keep a servant. Address M. M., Jersey City Post-office, three days.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, being established, can supply competent and reliable servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

ALL LADIES WOULD DO WELL BY calling at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store, for French, German, and Irish help; references investigated.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH-AV., employers will find a large selection of first-class servants, both male and female, of every description, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT MRS. LOWE'S LARGE AND SPACIOUS rooms, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st., constantly found a number of German servants, highly recommended.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITING, or Chamber-work and Sewing.—By a very neat, tidy, young woman, who will be useful in any capacity which she can fill; will give best recommendations from all former employers; thoroughly understands her duties in every respect; wages moderate in a good home. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PARLOR-MAID.—Protestant; a superior upper servant, who can refer to the best families in the City; young, neat, genteel; wages $16. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., above 26th-st., up-stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITING, or Chamber-maid and Taking Care of Children.—By a Protestant young woman; is a very good plain seamstress; good laundress or chamber-maid; very best City reference; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 335 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-aged American Protestant woman in a gentleman's family to do light chamber-work, plain sewing, or take charge of growing children; City references. Address M. D., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to country adjacent to New-York; good City reference. Call at No. 131 West 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and to assist in washing; good City reference. Call at No. 213 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, or nurse; no objections to the country; good City references given. Call at No. 1,238 Broadway, near 7th-st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID OR CHAMBER-MAID and seamstress; has the very best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 218 West 35th-st.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN lady to travel with a lady as companion and maid. Address M. E. M., *Herald* Up-town office.

COOK—NURSE.—BY TWO SISTERS; ONE as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, French and English soups, fresh meat, pastry, creams, jellies, and desserts; an excellent baker; willing to take entire charge of a kitchen if required; other as competent nurse; thoroughly understands the care of an infant; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City and country reference. Call for two days at No. 122 West 20th-st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—Chamber-maid, Waitress, &c.—By two very tidy young servants; have lived three years with last City employer; both thoroughly understand their business in every respect; are willing to do the entire work of a moderate-sized family between them; the cook makes excellent bread, biscuit, plain pastry, &c. Can be seen at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOKING, WASHING, AND IRONING.—By a very neat, tidy, sober young woman, who thoroughly understands her duties as a family servant in every respect; makes best of bread, biscuit, corn-bread, &c.; has no objections to be useful in a family; will give three years' City reference from last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—TO ASSIST IN THE WASHING AND ironing in a small family; is a thorough family cook; a good bread, biscuit, pie, and cake baker; has excellent City references; wages, $16. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook; makes all kinds of desserts, soups, jellies, cake, bread, and biscuit; good City references from parties who may be seen. Inquire for J. N., at Odell's agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman; sober, honest, and excellent cook; very best testimonials; will do washing; is an excellent family cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, side-dishes, &c.; good baker; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

EMPLOYERS

Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with

DOMESTIC HELP

OF ALL NATIONALITIES AT

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th-st., Near Broadway.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, (English Protestant,) as first-class cook in a private family, where a kitchen maid is kept; understands both French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has the very best of City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands clear and white soups, pastries, desserts, creams; excellent bread and biscuit baker; complimentary reference from last (City) place. Apply at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., below 27th-st., up-stairs.

COOK.—A SUPERIOR FAMILY COOK, NO washing; Protestant; prefers the country; very neat, and not too old; wages, $20; the right sort of City references for sobriety and competency. AUBREY'S Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., below 27th-st., up-stairs.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By two sisters, Protestants; one to cook, wash, and iron; other as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent references; City or country. Call at No. 236 East 41st-st., fourth floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A BOSTON YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; excellent bread and biscuit maker; country preferred; excellent reference. Apply at No. 227 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference; none need apply if not steady help wanted. Call for two days at No. 557 7th-av., near 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN; IS AN excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, cream, jellies, all kinds of baking, &c; City or country; private family or boarding-house; good references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS COOK; understands soups, pastries, game, creams, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; excellent City reference from last place. Call at No. 205 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., one flight up.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH PROTestant young woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; soups, meats, creams, jellies, side-dishes, pastry; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 419 East 14th-st.

COOK, OR TO COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—By a Protestant young woman; country or City; is a good meat and pastry cook; good baker; highly respectable and recommended; can get up good desserts, &c. Call at Bookham's, No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN AS good plain cook; will assist or do the washing, or take a place for general house-work; good City reference. Call at French Office, No. 621 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, as first-class cook; best of City reference. None but respectable private families need apply at No. 230 7th-av., store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class English cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; best City references. Call at No. 54 University-place.

COOK.—BY A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER; would do house-work, chamber-work, and fine washing; City or country. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner of 12th-st.

COOK.—BY A CAPITAL YOUNG WOMAN as thorough cook and baker; will assist with the washing; is careful and reliable; best City reference. Call at No. 204 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, lately arrived from England, as first-class cook. Address for two days B. D., No. 11 Washington-st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A neat and tidy German girl, a situation in a private family; has good references; is willing and obliging; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, &c., at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 549 6th-av.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POsitions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.
M. HOFFMAN.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A THOROUGHLY competent middle-aged Protestant; thirteen years in last place. Address K., Box No. 17 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—IMMEDIATELY BY a young American lady. Address A. C., care of Mrs. Fraser, No. 276 1st-av.

JANITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND trustworthy woman, as janitress; understands taking care of a tenement property; best City reference from last employer. Address Janitress, Box No. 25 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—A FAMILY GOING TO Europe and wanting a competent Swiss lady's maid, can find one by applying at her employer's, No. 28 West 31st-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A LADY'S MAID, TO go to Europe; speaks four languages; the best City references. Call at French Office, No. 621 6th-av.

LADIES—YOU WILL FIND THE BEST servants, of every nation, at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as an excellent laundress; understands every branch of the business perfectly; one and three years' reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress; understands lady's fineries and fluting; is willing and obliging; will go to the country with a family; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FAITHFUL, HONEST, and sober woman; rather old and homely, but a good worker, and has good City references; wages $16. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of French fluting, doing up fine muslins, &c.; has three years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or Fine Washing.—By a very highly-recommended and respectable young woman; is an expert laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine work; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN will take ladies' and gentlemen's washing to her home, or go out by the day; is a first-class laundress. Call at No. 111 West 20th-st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; understands her business perfectly, fluting, polishing, &c.; best references. Call at No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

LAUNDRESS.—BEST CITY REFERENCE. Call two days at No. 166 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—FOR ONE OR TWO GROWN children; is fond of children; has the tact and patience essential to success in this line, and the little ones take to her readily; neat, tidy, and nice looking; can speak pure Parisian French; first-class City references; age twenty-five; wages $16. In charge of Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young (Protestant) woman, who can do good family sewing; is desirous of securing a good home in a kind family at moderate wages; is kind and attentive to children, and will give excellent City recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, capable of taking full charge of infants, and bring them up by the bottle; can produce first-class City reference for ability and character that will bear the strictest investigation; is not above her business. Inquire for R. A., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or care for an invalid lady; will travel with a family; is never seasick; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

NURSE.—PROTESTANT, FIRST-CLASS professed infant's nurse, entire charge; one year's reference to present employer, at whose house she may be seen until April 1; wages $20 or $18. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation to take care of grown children, or to sew and wait on a lady in a family going to Europe. Can be seen at her present employer's for one week, by inquiring at Mrs. Sanders' office, 490 3d-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS INfant's nurse; can take charge of a child from its birth, bring it up on bottle; best City references. Call at No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

SEAMSTRESS, NURSE AND SEAMstress, or Chamber-maid.—By a highly-recommended, busy, very neat, tidy, and obliging young woman; good fancy sewer; can cut, fit, and operate; dress-maker; experienced nurse for young and growing children; good chamber-maid; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as seamstress, or to take care of grown-up children; would have no objections to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 408 West 38th-st., between 9th and 10th av.; Mrs. Glywn, third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERson as seamstress; can operate on Grover & Baker machine; can do all kinds of family sewing; would take charge of growing children; no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 114 Madison-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable Protestant young woman as seamstress and light chamber-work; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 258 West 19th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; would do chamber-work and take care of a dairy; has unexceptionable references; prefers country. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITRESS.—FIRST-CLASS PROFESSED waitress; capable of filling a man's place at waiting, the courses of a dinner, the care of silver, and salad dressing; young, neat; eighteen months' City reference; lady to be seen; wages $18. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and fine washing, or family seamstress; very willing and obliging; very best of City reference. Call at French Office, No. 621 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as waitress; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 West 35th-st., fourth floor, front room.

WASHING DONE FOR FAMILIES ON reasonable terms. Apply to Mrs. Lamax, No. 165 West 40th-st., Room No. 10.

MALES.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF COPYists, mechanics, laborers, porters, office boys, or any kind of male labor, are requested to apply to W. B. Churchill, at No. 134 Bowery, between Grand and Broome sts., personally or by letter; no charge to employer or employe; office hours from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and 1½ to 3½ P. M., daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY an Englishman; thoroughly competent; undeniable City references. Apply or address J. A., No. 34 West 11th-st.

BUTLER.—BY A HIGHLY RECOMmended butler or waiter; has excellent City references. Call or address No. 466 6th-av., French office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A respectable man, with good recommendations, wishes a situation as above, and is willing to be useful; can care and drive horses well, milk, do plain gardening, mow lawns, tend furnace, &c. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN who has had great experience in the care and management of horses; is a careful driver, sober, honest and steady; can give satisfactory references from parties who can be seen. Inquire for P. C., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED married man, with small family, who can furnish the most undoubted references as to the above capacity. Call or address F. D., at late employer's office, No. 107 Wall-st., where both parties can be seen.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. R., Box 233 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—PROTESTANT; MARRIED; one in family; is first-class man in every way, as his reference from first-class families in City will show. Address William, No. 54½ West 32d-st., Branch *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried man; is a Protestant; is a first-class groom; good driver in any harness; willing and obliging; good references; City or country. Address F. H., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, SINgle, as private coachman; thoroughly understands driving and the care of horses; has the best of references. Call or address for two days, Williams, No. 227 East 20th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; is a good groom; would make himself generally useful; can milk if required; country preferred; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 57 Liberty-st., New-York.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO understands his business; has the best of reference from his last employer, who is going to Europe. Address H. K., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNderstands gardening, and is capable of taking charge of a small place; good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

FARM-WORK—HOUSE-WORK, AND dairy.—By an industrious man and wife; no children; understand all branches of farm-work; also, plain gardening; wife is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, and butter-maker, or would live in a cottage. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER.—BY AN AMERICAN (SINGLE) man, aged twenty-six years; thoroughly understands all branches of farming, caring stock, horses, keeping machines in order; also, planting and gathering of crops, and plain gardening; best references. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A steady, reliable man; is a practical farmer and vegetable gardener; a good hand with horses; can milk, plow, mow, &c., and not afraid of work, and has two years' reference from last employer. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS a good gardener; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses and graperies, and understands laying out pleasure grounds; is not afraid of work, and will be found willing and obliging; has the best of references from last employer. Address Gardener, *Times* Office, Box 240.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN, MARRIED; small family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has been five years in his last situation; has first-class references. Call or address K. B., care of Young & Elliott, No. 9 John-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands the management of green-houses, and his business in all its branches; has good reference. Address J. G., Botanic Garden, Flatbush, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, married, who has a practical knowledge of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, and vegetables; has good reference from last employer. Address R. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY EXPERIENCED MAN, married, who thoroughly understands the management of greenhouse, graperies, cultivation fruits, vegetables, laying out places; reference first class. Address J. H., seed-store, No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE man as first-class gardener; understands grapeлries, fruits, &c.; is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; best of reference. Apply at or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; understands the care of the green-house, flower beds, grape-houses, kitchen garden, and hot beds. Address Gardener, No. 133 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotchman; is well experienced in care and management of hot and green houses, graperies, mowing lawns, walks, pruning, budding, as well as kitchen gardening; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, thoroughly practical in all departments; greenhouse, grape-growing; all kinds of work out-doors; would take charge of the farm if required. Address F. L., in the florist store, No. 878 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN; able to take care of a gentleman's place; milk no cow; references given. Address Gardener, care of A. Thomson, No. 243 Grand-st., City.

GROOM.—BY A NEAT AND RESPECTAble man, lately landed, a situation in a private family; has good references, and has no objection to making himself generally useful around the house; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; UNDERstands training steeple-chase horses; is a good rider; a good man in racing stables; strictly temperate; well recommended. Address A. B., Yonkers.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS PORter, who is willing to work and make himself generally useful. Address M. D., Box 227 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT young man, to milk, take care of horse, and make himself generally useful, or work in a garden. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner of 12th-st.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young man, (single,) as a competent waiter; understands the care of silver, and perfectly speaks French, German, and English; has best City references; no objections to country. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE neat, trim-looking young man; he understands waiting thoroughly, care of silver, and getting up salads in the best manner; will make himself useful in and about the house; country or City; very best City testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 335 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent young man as waiter; understands his duties perfectly in every capacity as a gentleman's servant; no objection to the country or to travel; best reference. Call or address No. 250 East 31st-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN; is leaving present employer on account of family going abroad. Address B. M., No. 235 Madison-av.

FINANCIAL.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.

7 PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

Issue, **$20,000** per mile. **Subscriptions to the Capital Stock over $2,000,000.** Road runs through a **populous and rich agricultural** district from **Oswego** to **Lewiston**, on the **Niagara River**, with branches to **Buffalo** and **Suspension Bridge.** Connects at either end with leading **Trunk Lines; is admirably located** for securing large and profitable **local and through business; 45** miles of track already laid; and whole length, **150** miles, under contract to be finished within ensuing year. Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

We commend the above loan as one of the most reliable and attractive on the market. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS.

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

10 TO 20 PER CENT.

INVESTMENTS.

ILLINOIS AND KANSAS

REGISTERED COUPON BONDS.

INTEREST PAID BY STATE TREASURER IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS. INSURANCE, GAS-LIGHT, BANK, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS; ALSO OTHER FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE, AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES, BY

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Choice investments, stocks, and bonds a specialty with this house for twenty-one years. GOVERNMENT AND OTHER MARKETABLE SECURITIES received in exchange at best prices.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale **$400,000** PAR VALUE **ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS** in lots to suit purchasers. These securities are **FIRST-CLASS** in every particular.

Details furnished on application.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
70 William-st., N. Y.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS,

NO. 31 UNION-SQUARE,
north-west corner of 16th-st., New-York City.

CAPITAL.................................$500,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ROBERT SCHELL.
GEORGE M. GROVES, late Groves, Northrup & Taylor.
ELISHA BROOKS, of Brooks Brothers.
WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President New-York Central and Hudson River and Harlem Railroad Companies.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, New-York.
CHARLES L. TIFFANY, of Tiffany & Co.
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, of Strong & Shepard.
WILLIAM STEINWAY, of Steinway & Son.
OSWALD OTTENDORFER, Editor New-York *Staats Zeitung*.
JOSEPH PARK, Jr., of Park & Tilford.
RICHARD ARNOLD, of Arnold, Constable & Co.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

ROBERT SCHELL, President.
GEO. M. GROVES, Vice-President.
THEODORE ROGERS, Cashier.

N. Y. CITY 7 PER CENT. STOCK, DUE 1892

CITY OF BROOKLYN,

PUBLIC PARK 7S, DUE 1918.

CITY OF SAVANNAH 7S, DUE 1900.

N. Y. City and County 6s.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau St.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by

FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 8, 1873.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway Company, held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on the 5th day of March, 1873, it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company be called for the purpose of approving or not, as shall seem to them proper, a lease of the said railway, its branches and leased lines, to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, then to be submitted to said stockholders for their action; and also for the purpose of acting upon a proposal to authorize the directors of said Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway to issue not exceeding five millions increased capital stock of said Company for purposes authorized by law.

In accordance with the said resolutions, notice is hereby given that a meeting of said stockholders has been called for the purpose aforesaid, and will be held at the general office of said Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 16th day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and that the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 5th day of April, and remain closed until the 17th day of April next.

H. B. HURLBUT, President.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

STOCK PRIVILEGES.—HENRY C. CROSS, 22 Broad-st., N. Y., member of N. Y. Stock Exchange, will buy and sell privileges on commission. Refers to Messrs. F. B. Wallace & Co., Gibson, Casanova & Co., A. W. Shepard & Co., Hill, Scott & Co., Talcott & Sons, J. L. Brownell & Bros., and others.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS,

BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN

Railway

7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE

GOLD BONDS,

SECURED BY A

1st Mortgage on its Extension.

The line of this Road, including the Extension, is 420 miles, and IS COMPLETED, except the short distance of eighty-five miles between Havana, on the Illinois River, and the Mississippi.

A part of the line, (202½ miles,) from Indianapolis to Pekin, has been in successful operation over two years, and is recognized as one of the most important roads coming into the City of Indianapolis. Its net earnings are more than sufficient to pay interest on ALL Bonds issued by the Company, **and its receipts for 1872 were more than $395,000 greater than in the previous year.**

These Bonds possess unusual strength, and we recommend them for the following reasons:

1. The Road is already earning more than operating expenses and interest.

2. The unfinished portion of the line will be completed within a few months, and the entire road has an immense business immediately tributary to it. EARNINGS FOR LAST THREE MONTHS OF 1872 WERE AT THE RATE OF **$7,227** PER MILE per annum, and must reach $10,000 per mile within two years, and continue progressive.

3. The effect of such revenue upon the market value of the capital stock of the Road, as well as upon its convertible bonds, is obvious.

4. The SECURITY IS COMPLETE.

5. The management of the Road is acknowledged to be SUPERIOR, and there can be no possibility of any default in interest payments.

The Bonds are SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, $1,000 each, convertible at option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price **90** and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, January and July 1, free of tax.

ALL NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT BEST MARKET RATES.

Further information furnished on application.

TURNER BROS.,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

MIDLAND

7% Guaranteed
(FIRST MORTGAGE)
Gold Bonds

Completed Road,

Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

7 TO 12 PER CENT.

We make a **Specialty** of County, City and School District Bonds, **Guarantee Legality** of all bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same as so much cash on sales. Send for Price List. **THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL BONDS**, just published by our senior, should be in the hands of all interested in this class of securities. Two vols., price $10. W. N. COLER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Money to Loan.

Trust funds, $115,000, to loan on bond and mortgage on improved City property, in one sum, or will be divided. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,

BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.

Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON
MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE
CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 19, 1873.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The stockholders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of three directors, to serve three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst. and re-opened for transfers on the 8th day of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 122 BOWERY AND 200 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1873.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

S. P. PATTERSON,

SAMUEL WILLETS,	JESSE A. MARSHALL,
ADAM W. SPIES,	WILLIAM LAIMBEER,
C. L. EVERITT,	TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
CHARLES J. DODGE,	SAMUEL WEEKS, Jr.,
CLARKSON CROLIUS,	JAMES L. STEWART,
DENTON PERSALL,	GEORGE CARLISLE,
HENRY SHIELDS,	NELSON SAMMIS,
B. W. FLOYD,	JOHN D. LAWSON,
A. STEWART BLACK,	WILLIAM R. SINEY,
D. HENNESSY,	R. R. STUYVESANT,
C. B. TIMPSON,	CHAS. L. STICKNEY,
AARON HARDMAN,	T. A. HOWE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, S. P. PATTERSON was re-elected President and SAMUEL WILLETS Vice-President for the ensuing year.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders that they will have the privilege of subscribing at par to the stock of this Company in the proportion of thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) per cent. of the number of shares registered in their names April 1, 1873.

Those entitled to a fraction of a share can subscribe for a full share.

All subscriptions must be made between May 1 and 24, 1873, and no subscription will be received after the latter date.

The following are the dates of payment: First installment of fifty per cent. between May 1 and 24, 1873, and the remainder (fifty per cent.) to be called for on sixty days' notice, in installments not exceeding twenty-five per cent. at any one time.

The privilege of taking new stock may be sold by any shareholder. Blank allotments can be had at this office. The new stock can be paid for in full at time of subscription, if desired.

EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for Directors of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, and inspectors of the next election, will be held at their office, No. 120 Broadway, on Monday, April 7, 1873. Poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1873.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS DUE 1902.

The Company offer at par and accrued interest, until further notice, $1,000,000 of the above bonds. If preferred, the next coupon will be detached and interest to May 1, deducted from the payment.

The bonds bear interest at Seven per Cent., have coupons attached, payable May 1 and Nov. 1, and can be registered in the name of holder, or pass as a bearer bond, as may be desired from time to time. The bonds are convertible at par into stock, between Nov. 1, 1875, and Nov. 1, 1877. Apply to

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIX-teen directors of this Company, constituting the first class, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of April proximo, from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. HAXTON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Brooklyn Trust Company, No. 44 Court-st., Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1873, at 3 P. M.

M. T. RODMAN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, March 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at Nos. 40 and 42 Leonard-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1873, which place will be open for business on and after the 8th day of April, 1873, for furnishing the following named articles, required for issue to Indians at the agencies named:

SANTEE AGENCY.
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
150,000 pounds XX Flour, or 12,500 pounds per month, or its equivalent in wheat.
36,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 3,000 pounds per month.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
28,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
1,500 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
3,600 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,600 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

YANCTON AGENCY.
1,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
84,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 7,000 pounds per month.
480,000 pounds XX Flour, or 40,000 pounds per month, or its equivalent in wheat.
25,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
50,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.
5,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.
1,850,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
108,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 9,000 pounds per month.
600,000 pounds XX Flour, or 50,000 pounds per month.
35,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
70,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
9,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
9,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
10,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.
4,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
180,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 15,000 pounds per month.
700,000 pounds XX Flour, or 58,000 pounds per month.
20,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
40,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
10,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY.
5,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.
5,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
25,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
12,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY.
1,370,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
276,000 pounds XX Flour, or 23,000 pounds per month.
22,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
45,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,800 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
5,600 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
4,800 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

KIOWA AGENCY.
2,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour, or 41,663 pounds per month.
20,900 pounds Coffee. (green.)
62,600 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,500 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
3,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

WICHITA AGENCY.
1,130,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
138,300 pounds XX Flour, or 11,525 pounds per month.
15,500 pounds Coffee, (green.)
32,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
2,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,500 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
2,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

BLACKFEET AGENCY.
8,000 pounds coffee (green.)
12,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
3,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.

CROW AGENCY.
25,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
50,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
2,500 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

MILK RIVER AGENCY (FORT PECK.)
60,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
140,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
14,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
16,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
5,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.
10,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.

Bids for Beef Cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for, except the Bacon and Salt. The prices must be given without modification or any proposed modification whatever.

The Beef Cattle must be good, merchantable cattle, all steers, from three to seven years old, in good, healthy condition, and averaging at least eight hundred pounds, live weight, the weight to be determined by weighing on scales, when practicable. Their delivery must commence at each of the points named on the first day of July, 1873, at which time about one twenty-fourth of the whole quantity will be delivered; and, thereafter, the balance to be delivered in equal quantities on the 15th and 1st of each month.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of the quantity of Beef required for the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June, 1873, of what are known as "Native," or "American," Cattle, or for cattle that have been wintered north of Kansas; the cattle so delivered to meet the above requirements as regards age and condition, and to average not less than one thousand and fifty pounds, live weight.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the Beef Cattle in the vicinity of the Agency, to be delivered when required; and should it be ascertained that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the undersigned will purchase, or cause to be purchased, Beef Cattle as he may elect, at the expense of said contractor.

All the supplies except the Beef will be inspected and received by the Government at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City, or Yancton, and, with the further exception of Flour, must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment by the 1st day of June, 1873.

The Flour must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure, at each Agency, at all times, at least one month's supply.

Bids will also be received for the delivery at St. Louis or Kansas City, by the 15th day of September next, of the following Bacon, clear sides:

For the Upper Arkansas Agency, 33,375 pounds.
For the Kiowa Agency, 54,000 pounds.
For the Wichita Agency, 28,125 pounds.

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in gunnies.

The Flour to be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good sound wheat, and to be delivered in good, strong, double sacks, each sack to be branded "Indian Department Flour."

The Coffee to be delivered in double sacks. The Sugar to be delivered in barrels, full head-lined.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of any one or all of the above-named articles, for any one or all of said Agencies.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidder or bidders propose to furnish.

Parties bidding for Flour are required to furnish samples, each to be in quantity not less than one pound, with a private mark corresponding to same in proposal.

Parties to whom contracts for the supply of Flour are awarded shall, within 20 days, furnish to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs samples, in quantity not less than 25 pounds, of the quality contracted for.

Bids will also be received for the delivery at the Agencies, on or about the 1st day of July next, or other specified points, of Beef, Flour, and Bacon for the following Agencies in Montana Territory:

BLACKFEET AGENCY.
70,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
150,000 pounds XX Flour, or 12,500 pounds per month.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

CROW AGENCY.
225,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour, or 41,666 pounds per month.
80,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

MILK RIVER AGENCY (FORT PECK.)
150,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
2,000,000 pounds XX Flour, or 166,666 pounds per month.
150,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay, or if that be not done they will be purchased at his or their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts, after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

No contract, or part thereof, will be permitted to be assigned or filled by other parties without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

No bids will be considered for goods delivered at the Agencies, except as specified in this advertisement.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 20, 1873, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in (here insert the proposed place of delivery) by the (insert date). And if this proposal be accepted I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly, and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby, jointly and severally, guarantee that the above bidder (or bidders), if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Supplies, dated March 20, 1873; and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract, should one be awarded him.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a Committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
March 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received at Nos. 40 and 42 Leonard-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 22d day of April, 1873, which place will be open for business on and after the 8th day of April, 1873, for furnishing, in the quantities therein given, any or all of the articles named in the following list:

300 pairs 4-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
3,005 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,605 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
505 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x48 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
200 pairs 1½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 36x50 inches, and weigh four and one-quarter pounds.
300 pairs 4-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
1,200 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,800 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
650 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x48 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
700 pairs 4-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
2,600 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,325 pairs 2½-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
1,000 pairs 2-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x48 inches, and weigh five and one quarter pounds.
400 pairs 4-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
700 pairs 3-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
700 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
450 pairs 2-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 42x48 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
400 yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.
13,480 yards Saved List Blue Cloth.
13,775 yards Saved List Scarlet Cloth.
200 yards Gray List Blue Cloth.
3,982 4-4 Woolen Shawls.
101 6-4 Woolen Shawls.
400 Heavy Double Shawls.
4,924 pounds Linen Thread, standard make, Nos. 30, 35, and 40, two-thirds dark-blue, one-third whitey-brown.
705 dozen Spools Cotton, standard make, 200 yards, 3-cord and 6-cord.
284,325 yards Calico, standard prints.
67,800 yards Indigo Blue Drilling.
47,500 yards good Bed Ticking.
148,575 yards Brown Sheeting, 4-4 standard.
122,000 yards standard Duck, 8-ounce.
20,750 yards Plaid Linsey.
20,450 yards Blue Flannel, twilled.
27,600 yards Red Flannel, twilled.
4,300 yards Kentucky Jeans.
19,825 yards Satinet.
1,000 yards Colored Drilling (for dress lining).
200 yards Bleached Sheeting (for shrouds).
3,840 yards Blue Denims.
8,000 yards Hickory Shirting.
348 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs.
522 dozen Men's Wool Socks.
463 dozen Women's Wool Hose.
403 dozen Children's Wool Hose.
44 dozen Wool Scarfs.
17,197 Red Flannel Shirts.
3,400 Gray Flannel Shirts.
7,365 Hickory Shirts.
1,100 Calico Shirts.
450 Women's Wool Hoods.
150 Misses' Wool Hoods.
140 Bed Coverlets.
3,300 pounds Yarn, assorted colors.
1,054 pounds Gilling Twine, 2 and 3-cord, equal quantities, Nos. 30, 35, and 40.
904 pounds Cotton Maitre, for Seines.
500 pounds Indigo.
628 dozen best Cast-steel Axes, 3 to 4½ pounds.
481 dozen best Cast-steel Hunter's Axes, handled.
509 dozen Ax Handles, 36-inch, No. 1.
647 dozen tinned-iron Preserving Kettles, 3½ to 10 quarts.
434 dozen short-handle Fry Pans, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in equal quantities.
292 dozen Tin Pans, pressed, 2, 4, and 6 quarts.
50 dozen Tin Plates.
220 dozen Tin Cups, pints.
200 dozen Tin Cups, quarts.
75 dozen Tin Pails, no covers, 8, 10, and 12 quarts.
25 dozen Tin Pails, with covers, 8, 10, and 12 quarts.
45 dozen Tin Dippers, long handles.
120 dozen Tin Coffee Pots, 2 quarts.
50 dozen Tin Coffee Pots, 4 quarts.
613 dozen tinned-iron Table-spoons.
138 dozen tinned-iron Tea-spoons.
1,533 Butcher-knives, 6-inch.
110 Hunting-knives, 6-inch.
110 dozen Skinning-knives, 6-inch.
230 dozen Knives and Forks, good quality.
8 dozen Pocket-knives.
113 dozen Taper Saw Files, 4½-inch.
47 dozen Mill-saw Files.
352 dozen Planters' Hoes, No. 2, best cast-steel.
20 dozen Hoe Handles.
10 dozen Hatchets.
13 dozen Hand-saws.
691 dozen Fish Hooks, assorted sizes.
205 dozen Fish Lines, assorted sizes.
255 dozen Sewing Awls.
299 dozen Sewing-awl Handles.
112 dozen Cast-steel Shears, 7½ and 8 inches.
441 dozen Coarse Combs.
126 dozen Fine-tooth Combs.
55 dozen Open Thimbles.
93 dozen Zinc Mirrors.
173 Needles, assorted sizes.
87 Needles, Glovers'.
514 Beaver Traps, Newhouse, No. 4.
50 Mink Traps, Newhouse.
3,335 Camp Kettles, in nests of three.
5,450 bunches Beads, assorted colors.
600 Powhattan Pipes.
600 Reed Stems.
3,142 Sack Coats, assorted sizes, for men.
4,652 Pants, assorted sizes, for men.
930 Vests, assorted sizes, for men.
374 Loose Sack Overcoats, large size.
250 Suits (jacket and pants) for boys five to ten years of age.
120 Vests, for boys five to ten years of age.
6,310 Men's Wool Hats, assorted sizes and colors.
175 Boys' Wool Hats, assorted sizes and colors.
300 Heavy Cassimere Caps.
1,358 pairs Men's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
794 pairs Women's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
200 pairs Boys' Shoes, good quality, Nos. 5 and 6.
220 pairs Misses' Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
324 pairs Children's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
9,600 pounds Tobacco, plug.
500 pounds Smoking Tobacco.

All the above goods must be delivered in New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston by the 1st day of June next.

Also, the following BLANKETS, which will be required to be delivered by the 1st day of August next:

1,400 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,000 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
75 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x48 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
1,550 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,250 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
400 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x48 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
2,450 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,000 pairs 2½-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
350 pairs 2-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x48 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
100 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
200 pairs 2-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x48 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a Committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

Parties bidding are required to furnish samples of the articles bid for. All the samples of each bidder shall be designated by a private mark attached to each sample, corresponding with marks on the proposals.

The prices must be given without any modification or proposed modification whatever.

The right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity (not exceeding twenty-five per cent. in either case) of any of the articles than that specified in the above schedules at the prices proposed.

The right will be reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interests of the Government.

All articles furnished under contract will be required to be delivered, packed, and marked for shipment, without extra charge for cases or bailing, when in original packages, according to directions which will be given, at a warehouse to be designated in the respective cities where the goods are received, and will be subject to inspection by the Board of Indian Commissioners appointed by the President; and such goods or articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the samples will be rejected, and in that case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within five days; or if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a formal contract.

No contract, or part thereof, will be permitted to be assigned or filled by other parties without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Payment will be made for the goods purchased on the presentation of the invoices thereof at this office, after they shall have been properly approved.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 20, 1873, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in (here insert the proposed place of delivery) by the (insert date.) And if this proposal be accepted, I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney:

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Goods, dated March 20, 1873; and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

H. R. CLUM, Acting Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, March 19, 1873.

Sealed proposals for the delivery of 50,000 cubic feet of live oak timber of the best quality at either the Kittery, Charlestown, or Brooklyn Navy-yard, or such proportion of the 50,000 cubic feet at either as the department may direct, will be received at this bureau until THURSDAY, the 17th day of April next.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the twenty-five per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered.

The remaining seventy-five per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing pay-master as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The 50,000 cubic feet to be delivered will be in the following proportions: say 8,128 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the moulds of which can be seen at any navy-yard; 32,020 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 2,463 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 13 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 7,389 cubic feet of timber siding 13 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 20 feet.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement.

The timber to be cut from trees growing within 25 miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards, at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within one year from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber, or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "sealed proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions, and similarly indorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy-yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 3,000 to 25,000 cubic feet of live oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st of September, 1873.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement, or reduce the amount, if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are bona fide in all respects, and are made by responsible persons.

Parties desiring to bid for furnishing this timber will be furnished with instructions, as to the form of offer required, upon application to this bureau.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE 4TH-AV. IMPROVEMENT, OFFICE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1873.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 2 o'clock P. M., of TUESDAY, the 25th inst., for furnishing cast-iron water pipes, branch-pipes, and special castings, to be delivered in accordance with plans and specifications now in the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, at No. 235 Broadway. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any and all bids which they may deem prejudicial to the interests represented by them.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDW. H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT.
Board of Engineers 4th-av. Improvement.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS OF THE CHICAGO, DANville and Vincennes Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1873, will be paid, in gold, on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

AMOS TENNY, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, March 18, 1873.

The interest due April 1 next on the Fourth Mortgage Bonds New-York and Erie Railway will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st.

W. T. SHEARMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 12, 1873.

FIFTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of April next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 5th day of April.

JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
March 20, 1873.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILroad First MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Coupons from said Bonds, maturing on the 1st April, 1873, will be paid at our office on and after that date.

Schedules will be furnished on application.

Lists of more than twenty Coupons must be left one day for examination.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 11, 1873.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX per cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after Tuesday, April 15. The transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th of April, both inclusive.

J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1873.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILroad Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.—Coupons from the above bonds, due April 1, will be paid upon presentation at our office on and after that date.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—Coupons due Jan. 1, 1873, off the old bonds and consols, and interest on registered stock payable April 1, 1873, collected by

JOHN B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

HELP WANTED.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CLOTH SALESMAN WANTED.—MUST possess a knowledge of fine goods and an acquaintance with Western merchant tailors. WATERBURY, SMITH & CO., No. 61 Walker-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN THE WHOLESale clothiers' trimming business. Address Post-office box No. 3,967, New-York City.

WANTED—A COOK IN A SMALL PRIVATE family; she must understand her business perfectly, and have good testimonials from her last employers. Apply, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 31 West 34th-st.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, AN INTELLIgent boy, fifteen or sixteen years old; one that can write well. Address, with references, D. T., Box No. 61 Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; to assist in washing. Apply at No. 14 East 23d-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 60,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office. No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Legislature, at its present session, for an act incorporating the International Exchange, by that name or such other name as the Legislature may determine, for the transaction of a general financial business. f17-law6wM*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CHILD OF THE REGIMENT (Opera)—Mme. Lucca, M. Jamet.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—COUSIN JACK—Mr. B. H. Harkins, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Jennie Lee.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—Mr. E. Sothern, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Katherine Rogers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DADDY O'DOWD. Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Bella Pateman.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—UNCLE SAM. Mr. John Brougham, Mrs. John Wood.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. Chas. Fisher, Mr. George Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

TERRACE GARDEN.—POPULAR CONCERT by Ninth Regiment Band.

TRINITY CHAPEL.—LECTURE on the "History of the American Church," by Rev. B. F. De Costa.

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT by the Hampton College Students.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-emmently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Mr. CALDWELL has reached a condition of obvious shakiness. Being asked if he meant to resign, he has answered that he is "in the hands of his friends." This, Mr. CALDWELL will allow us to say, is a very bad place for him to tarry. If he will turn to the report of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, he will read: "In conclusion, the committee remark that while Mr. CALDWELL did things to procure his election which cannot be tolerated by the Senate, they believe he was as much sinned against as sinning. He was a novice in politics, and evidently in the hands of men who encouraged him in the belief that Senatorial elections in Kansas were carried by the use of money." Mr. CALDWELL has got into a bad box by trusting to his friends once. He had better not trust them again. He had better, as far as his own interest goes, get out.

Our readers will find in our New-Jersey letter this morning a clear and succinct history of this year's railway legislation in that State up to the present time. It will be seen that it is a story rather of the struggles of rival interests than of the people with one greedy corporation. The General Railway law had the credit, on its first appearance, of being an attempt, by general legislation, to solve a difficult problem. It turns out to be merely a fetch. Nothing more discreditable has been known in the long record of the dealings of corporations with legislative bodies in this country.

A debt is due the Commissioners of Pilots of this City, which ought to be paid. They originally volunteered to take charge of certain limited duties connected with the pilotage of the harbor. These they performed so well that many other and very laborious duties were intrusted to them. These also they have performed well. But by that curious bungling which legislatures know only too well how to practice, there has been no provision for payment of the Commissioners' services. The character of these gentlemen is beyond reproach, and the sooner justice is done them the better.

Every friend of civil service reform will read with interest the report of Mr. BURT, printed in another column. It is the first glance afforded the public at the working of the new system in practice. Readers will see that in the New-York Custom-house at so far works well. Nothing is plainer in this report than the practical nature of the reform. Whatever else may be said against it, it is not visionary. The examinations, it must be remembered, if passed successfully, do not take the place of the severer test of experience. The candidate is only admitted to a probation of six months. But the examinations themselves are framed to test not mere book learning, but capacity to do the work applied for. Thus in each case "general aptitude" is estimated, and goes to make up the result, and under this head is considered, in case of promotion, the previous efficiency of the applicant. It is reassuring to know that the reform meets with the co-operation of the various chief officers in the Custom-house, and that it has given rise to a better spirit among the employes themselves than previously existed.

The Spanish Assembly, amid great cheering, passed, on Saturday, the Porto Rico Emancipation bill. The vote was unanimous, and the measure sweeping. The newly-freed slaves are granted all the rights of Spanish citizens. In the same resolution the inevitable declaration was made, that Spain would preserve the integrity of her dominions. She undoubtedly will—if she can.

No More Delay as to the Charter.

No proposed law ever had in the beginning such brilliant prospects of immediate success as the New-York charter, and none ever encountered so many obstacles on its journey to the statute book. When first introduced to public notice, it was generally conceded to be good as a whole, and to have been honestly designed to secure that reform in Municipal affairs to which its authors were pledged. Drawn under the auspices of the Republican General Committee, it was so far accepted, except as to a few points, by all non-partisan Reform organizations as a sufficient foundation for the legislation needed for this City, that no other charter was presented. Being introduced in the Assembly under these favorable circumstances, the Committee on Cities discussed it candidly and fully, giving due attention to all who desired to be heard. Some amendments in details were suggested and accepted, but disagreement among its friends upon one or two points was found to be more decided than was supposed, and this fact tended to both prolong and embitter the discussion.

Tammany never fails to profit by the mistakes of its opponents, and this one was improved to the utmost. All its organs suddenly set up a cry that a wicked charter was about to be imposed upon us for the benefit of a "Ring." Mr. TILDEN brought out an imitation pantomime of "Reform," and, with Mr. JOHN KELLY and Mr. "BEN." MANIERRE as chief puppets, sought to beguile the public into the belief that it was the genuine article, while he sent his "little note," showing that he had, single-handed, overthrown the giant Tammany Ring, to every legislator, as a sort of certificate of character on the part of the manager. All these proceedings naturally deceived some well-intentioned people, caused some estrangements, and made some excitement. Meanwhile, the Assembly discussed and improved the bill, and, finally, passed it in much better shape, as to its details, than it had originally assumed. The differences as to the appointing power, however, had not been wholly removed, and a compromise was agreed upon which had at least the merit of being well intended, but it was savagely attacked as the device of a "Ring" to fasten a partisan tyranny upon a long-suffering City. Nobody offered the slightest proof that such was the intention, or would be the effect, but the Tammany organs howled dismally over the profligacy of a party which proposed to have the heads of departments nominated by a Board of Aldermen where such men as VANCE, VAN SCHAICK, and MORRIS constituted the majority.

The game of Tammany was well played, and the charter became a muddle. Suspicions were aroused and opinions became more divided as to what was best to be done to insure success for the cause of Reform. From first to last this has been the sole object of the Republicans in the Legislature. Dealing with the matter in the light of such facts as they were able to get, it is not disputed that they have honestly sought to give us a charter which would secure us upright and capable officials. They have been controlled in a large measure by the belief that almost any charter properly administered would secure for the people the full fruits of Reform, and their chief anxiety, therefore, has been to make sure that none but the sincere friends of Reform should get power through their agency. This fact, and the circumstance that they have been unable to see the whole situation clearly through the clouds of dust which TILDEN'S pantomimists have succeeded in kicking up, is the explanation of the hesitation which has marked their proceedings. It has given rise to mistrust which appeared too reasonable to be scouted, and has so strengthened the differences of opinion among the Republicans and the friends of Reform, as to threaten the safety of the charter itself.

Under these circumstances, but one thing remains to be done. Special legislation to secure a partisan end is not only wrong, but hazardous; and it is difficult to deny that all the schemes as to the appointing power thus far put into the charter, partake of the nature of such legislation. We do not impugn the motives of their authors. But it must now be evident to these gentlemen that the Republican Party cannot afford to resort to any indirection, if it desired to do so; that it must give the appointments to the Mayor, subject only to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen, and that it must not take the responsibility of continuing the Board of Assistant Aldermen. Whatever risks there may be in this course must be assumed, and the party will find its reward in the new hold it will gain on public confidence by this adherence to principle. We must have a new charter, and must have it founded firmly on principle. All further attempts to escape or delay this result will be sternly rebuked by public sentiment. Let all Republicans now work heartily together to prevent such attempts, and the safety of the charter is made certain.

The Connecticut Election.

No State is more uncertain in its political complexion than Connecticut, and this year the result of the State election, which is to occur on the 7th of April, seemed for a time more in doubt than is usually the case. The Republicans nominated a strong ticket, with Hon. HENRY P. HAVEN at its head for Governor; but a locality struggle being involved in the nomination, there were grave fears that success was impossible. Happily this irritation now seems to be in process of removal, and there are indications that the whole Republican strength of the State will be called out for the ticket, in which case there is no reason why success should not crown the efforts which the plucky Republicans are capable of making.

The wise administration of Gov. JEWELL has greatly strengthened the party in the State, and the record made by the three Republican Congressmen, who are candidates for re-election, against the salary grab has saved the party in the State from all reproach in connection with that affair. Our friends are further incited to renewed energy by the result in New-Hampshire, and if they only properly use the advantages they clearly have, their defeat is not possible. Although some Republicans in Congress have become discredited in public esteem, the sense of justice which is always in the people does not hold the party responsible for the acts of individuals, unless the party attempts to excuse them; but in Connecticut these acts have been distinctly condemned. It may be assumed, therefore, that we have lost none of our strength because of the late Congressional scandals, and that the people still continue to believe that the Republican Party, is more entitled to public confidence than their opponents, who have invariably abused power.

There are as yet few signs of an active canvass in Connecticut, and we hope the Republicans will devote the few days which remain before the election to strenuous exertions to win the victory which is clearly within their grasp. A defeat now will be claimed by the Democrats as a repudiation by the people of the Republican Party, because of the Credit Mobilier and salary scandals, in both of which they are as much, if not more, involved than anybody else. The Republicans should, therefore, take care not to give them this advantage, as a victory now by the Democrats would make it very difficult to wrest the State from them at the next election. We believe that popular confidence in the Republican Party has not been disturbed where it presents candidates as good as those in Connecticut, and we hope the Republicans of that State may be able to show that such is the fact. We are sure they can easily do so if no local feuds are permitted to enter into the canvass, and they devote themselves with energy to the work of getting out a full vote.

Prussia and Emigration.

Some time since, a little ripple of more than ordinary interest to American readers agitated the usual monotony of cable news from Germany. The Government, it was asserted, had taken alarm at the proportions which emigration from the Empire was assuming, and had determined on stringent measures to check it. The report was generally discredited in well-informed circles, and later mail advices give it an authoritative contradiction. In answer to an interpellation in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of the Interior took occasion to set forth the views of the Government on emigration. The importance of the subject here renders the attitude of foreign Powers especially interesting.

Count VON EULENBURG admitted, in opening his remarks, that the emigration from North Germany, amounting in some provinces almost to depopulation, had caused much anxiety to those in power. And not without reason, considering that this steady drain of the best elements of the population is always greatest at those precise periods when the country is least able to afford it, viz., when it is attempting to recover from the exhaustion and losses of a state of war. Thus, as the Minister showed, and as we already knew here from our own statistics, the Danish, the Austrian, and the French wars had each been followed by a marked and successive increase in emigration. In each case the impulse was strongest in the rural districts and the smaller towns. The diminution of population in these quarters, however, is partially explained by a number of other causes, some obvious, such as the epidemics incident to the wars, the actual losses in the field, the consequent failure of births, and others less patent, such as the alleged determination toward, and concentration in, the great centres of population after all such periods of revulsion. But the greater part of the decrease is to be looked for in emigration, and this, according to Count VON EULENBURG, more especially among the class whose value and importance in the State are hardly to be over-estimated—the small capitalists and farmers, who are at once least able to resist the strain of war-time, and least inclined to risk a repetition of its hardships. Finding they have to begin the world anew, they naturally look about for a place where they can cast their future lot with more security and advantage than at home.

This was in substance the analysis of the inducing causes of emigration, offered by the Minister of the Interior. But more interesting and more significant was his statement of the means whereby Government proposed to combat the tendency. To resent it by force, he admitted, was impossible, as it would be unwise, besides being in contravention of existing laws. The true and only way, he claimed, to check emigration was to make people so comfortable in their own country that they would not wish to leave. This end was to be achieved by extending internal improvements, such as highways, railroads, and canals; by elevating the status and increasing the rewards of industry, notably in the introduction of improved appliances of agriculture; a better system of savings banks, and more comfortable dwellings, and generally by legislation directed to ameliorating the social condition of the people.

Such, then, we may take to be the formal position of the Prussian Government on the subject of emigration. Its wisdom few will dispute; its efficacy seems more doubtful. The immediate reasons by which Count VON EULENBURG seems to account for the phenomenon of emigration to the United States are superficial, where they are not local and temporary. Its real causes lie far deeper, and enter indeed into the history and constitution of races. When this country is filled up, this current of emigration from Europe will determine, only perhaps to take a fresh impulse from a new point of departure, to climes not yet thought of as fields for colonization.

Medical Spirits.

In the town of Moscow, and State of Michigan, lives a lady who, a few months since, met with an accident by which her ankle was broken. The local physician was called in and attended the case; but when the fracture finally healed, it was found that the ankle-joint had become permanently stiff. The sufferer and her husband, therefore, brought an action for damages for malpractice against the physician, but failed to obtain a verdict, their own testimony establishing the blamelessness of the defendant.

In the course of the trial it appeared that the plaintiffs were firm believers in the doctrines and noises of modern spiritualists. While, possibly in deference to the prejudices of the community, and possibly with a view to securing an eligible defendant in case it should seem desirable to bring an action of malpractice, they called in a regular physician. They also summoned the spirit of a Hebrew doctor, who became a medical ghost at some period during the first century of the Christian era. To this venerable spirit they committed the care of the fractured ankle, allowing the earthly physician to dress the wound and to give such advice as he thought proper. Inasmuch as this advice was not followed, it did not interfere with the treatment prescribed by the elder physician, who was solely responsible for the management of the case. His management, however, proved to be unpardonably bad, and resulted in the stiffening of the patient's ankle-joint. Of course the living doctor, whose advice was set at naught by an interloping ghost, was entirely blameless in the matter—so much so that even twelve persons of sufficient dullness to be accepted as jurymen were constrained to give their verdict in his favor.

The lesson of this curious case is obvious. Physicians or surgeons, who obtained their education and professional experience eighteen hundred years ago, are not fit to be trusted with delicate cases at the present time. The healing art has made great progress since they laid aside their earthly saddle-bags and their material pills and entered the world where sickness and death being wholly unknown, physicians are plainly superfluous and have no opportunity for pursuing the study of their profession. The Hebrew spirit who meddled with the Michigan ankle may have been a man of some reputation in his day, but both his theory and practice are now wholly obsolete. He is not to be blamed for his ignorance of modern surgery. It is, doubtless, impossible to teach an old medical ghost new tricks of healing, and he probably supposed that the practice which prevailed in Judea A. D. 14, had undergone no change since that period. It may be said that he should, at all events, have asked for a consultation with the mortal physician of Moscow, but it is highly improbable that the latter would have consented to meet in professional consultation an eighteen-hundred year old ghost, belonging to no recognized medical society, and without even a cheap Philadelphia diploma. In justice to this undoubtedly well-meaning medical spectre, we must acquit him of rashly undertaking a task for which he knew himself to be incompetent. The only persons really deserving of blame are the patient and her husband, who preferred a ghost, from whom even the odor of assafœtida must long since have departed, to an able-bodied physician, rich in the medical knowledge of the last eighteen centuries, and laden with drugs obvious to at least four of the five senses.

It is to be hoped that the failure of this Hebrew spirit to successfully perform so easy a task as the setting of a fractured ankle, will check the tendency on the part of spiritualists to rely upon dead doctors. If, however, this should not prove to be the case, our medical societies will have to take action in the matter. The least that they can do to maintain the dignity of the profession will be to strictly forbid all regular physicians to take charge of a case in which a medical ghost has already been called in and to instruct them to decline, in any circumstances, to meet a medical spirit in consultation, whether he has been dead a day or a century, and whether he is a "regular," a homeopath, or an eclectic. Unless some such measures shall be adopted, it will be impossible for human physicians charging fees, to long maintain a rivalry with dead doctors, whose advice and prescriptions are alike given without the slightest possibility of presenting or collecting a bill.

A Misused Animal.

Of all the horses that eat their heads off by standing idle, that particular roadster known as shanks' mare is the most thoroughly effective in self-destruction. Man's locomotive machinery forms one-third of his body in bulk and one-half of it in length, and yet we dwellers in modern cities are coming to regard it as a not very important part of our organization; useful, indeed, to enable us to go up and down stairs where there is not a lift, (which the base-vulgar do call an elevator,)—something without which we could not go into dinner, skate, or dance the German, but as to the daily and vigorous use of which for locomotive purposes we concern ourselves almost as little as if we were born with wings. Few of us who do our work in New-York, and whose homes are upon the island, live more than three miles from our places of business; and yet, if we live a mile, or three-quarters of a mile away, we must, most of us, be carried through the streets to our business as if we were cripples or weaklings. We rail, and with good reason, at omnibus owners and street-railway companies, and yet, by our unmanly sloth, we enable them to grow rich in spite of our remonstrances. The exercise and the air that we need for our health, for that good digestion that waits on genuine appetite, we lose, for the sake of what is, in most cases, the indulgence of sheer laziness. We all rejoice in the prevention of cruelty to animals; but to that "paragon of animals," man, we, in our own persons, are guilty of daily cruelty. Even when we go to the Park we manage generally to be "toted" round it in some sort of vehicle, when more than half the value of the place is that it enables us, and invites us, to take air and exercise in the pleasantest as well as the most effectual manner. Americans are reproached with not being good horsemen, and one of our excuses is that so few of us are able to keep saddle-horses; but every one of us has shanks' mare, and even that we do not use. So that ere long we shall walk as ill as we ride. Even now, indeed, comparatively few of us are vigorous walkers. The truth is that we seem to shirk physical exertion, partly from laziness and partly from a poor sort of pride.

If from any one of our City lines were taken away the number of passengers that ride but half or three-quarters of a mile, and no one of whom walks a mile a day for a week together, the diminution of the travel would be so great that, except in stormy weather, there would be no crowding through the entire route. And yet for the sake of riding these short distances, we are, all of us, too ready to crowd the cars to suffocation, grumbling silently in soul, or through the newspapers, at our discomfort, but apparently without a thought as to our right to discommode others who were seated before us, and who have a claim, not only upon the company, but upon us, not to be discommoded. Let any observant passenger in a car which starts crowded from Printing-house-square, count how many get off and on between that locality and Twenty-third-street; how the crowd begins to thin at Fourteenth-street, and has dwindled to a comfortable load at Thirtieth-street, and he will see the truth of what we say. Our very boys have fallen into this slothful habit, and in too many cases ride to and from schools which are not more than three-quarters of a mile or a mile from their homes. They do this in bright, clear weather, when in fact it would be better for their health and spirits, for their very ability to profit by the hours they spend in school, if they should walk, fitly shod, even through rain and snow.

Aside from the hygienic injury that is done to the general health by this general practice, it works a moral wrong. Has a man a right to crowd other people, to tread upon their corns, to help stifle them rather than walk a mile? True, public vehicles are for the accommodation of the whole public, and one man has the same right to a place in one of them that every other man has. But how if the other man has already secured his place? You may say that it is not very comfortable for you to ride standing in a crowd and holding on by a strap. True enough; and, as the lawyers say, you take very little by your motion. But do you ever think of the deprivation of comfort to which you are subjecting others? It may be said that we are all willing, in a certain sense, to endure such deprivation, because, under the circumstances, we must do so. But that is the very point—must we? In foul weather, or in case of a man who has to go from Wall-street to Thirty-fourth, or further, we should all acknowledge the necessity and make the concession. But if cars and omnibuses were crowded only by those who entered them under such conditions, how often and how much would they be crowded?

If people choose to ride like herrings in a keg when they need not do so, who shall blame other men for taking five cents from each of them for that valuable privilege? And in seventy cases in a hundred they need not. From Thirty-fourth-street to the Astor House, where most of the street railways end, is two miles and a half; and there are very few men who would not be much the better for a walk of that distance every day before and after business. Only the feeble folk and the ailing ought to shrink from five miles' walk a day, particularly when it is taken in two installments. It is only a good "constitutional." As to the time that is saved by omnibuses and cars, it will be found to be only about ten minutes on each trip; and twenty minutes, in two installments, is very little to give to business, and very little to pay for the benefit that would ensue to health from a regular habit of pedestrian exercise. For the sake, then, of health, and comfort, and good manners, and to teach railway managers a lesson, would it not be well for us New-Yorkers to take shanks' mare a little oftener out of the stable?

MINOR TOPICS.

For a week before the execution of FOSTER two deputy sheriffs shared his room with him, and were supposed to watch him constantly in order to prevent him from committing suicide. Yet, in spite of this precaution, it is believed that he took poison during his last night on earth, and was dying from its effects when the penalty of his crime was inflicted. Now, it would be interesting to know who furnished him with poison, and how it came to pass that poison could have been brought to him, and he could have taken it without the knowledge of the men appointed to watch him. If the presence of watchers is no obstacle to a felon determined to cheat the gallows, why are they employed? Either the system should be abandoned, and the condemned prisoner left in peace during his last days, or men should be employed to watch him who could prevent poison from being brought to him.

It is probable that navigation will be resumed on the Hudson in the course of next week, and the steam-boat owners are already painting and gilding their boats for the Summer season. If the public could feel sure that as much care is lavished upon the boilers and engines as is given to the decorations of the cabins, and that the safety of the passengers is as carefully considered as is the painting of the outside of the saloons, the Hudson River boats would be more popular than ever. Racing has nearly ceased on the part of the Albany boats, and is now the monopoly of the Harlem boats. We were reminded, however, last Summer, by the ease with which the floating palaces of the Hudson can take fire, that their boilers are not always beyond suspicion. If the money that is wasted upon gaudy decorations were used in building new boilers and supplying the boats with proper precautions against fire, there would be fewer steam-boat accidents than we are usually obliged to chronicle in the course of a season.

In Illinois the practice of using violence in the settlement of trade disputes has been made the subject of severe legislation. A law has just been signed by the Governor which declares that for any one to use violence or intimidation to influence the action of employers or employed in the adjustment of their industrial relations, is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $100, and for any one to combine with others for such a purpose is a misdemeanor punishable by $500 fine or six months' imprisonment. This is but simple justice, and of a kind that the great body of the trades-unionists would approve.

The Albany *Evening Journal* issued on Saturday the first number of its forty-fourth volume. It was started in 1830 by Mr. THURLOW WEED, and was for many years guided by his sagacious and untiring mind. An article, evidently from the pen of an old associate of Mr. WEED, and his successor in the control of the paper, intimates that he is intending before long to resign the office he has so long held, and to give up the management of the *Journal* to those who have "lately done most of the necessary work." The *Journal* appears in new type, and wears a prosperous air.

It was reserved for the Springfield *Republican* to invent the curious and gratuitous insinuation that "Congressmen who voted against the salary steal thereby made themselves unpopular at the White House." During the recent campaign the opposition Press certainly showed talent for original forms of calumny that ought to have prepared us for anything. But the falsehoods of the campaign had this advantage over this last one—they had some conceivable motive.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE SEASON OF OPERA.

The season of Italian opera, which has been in progress for four weeks, will close with to-morrow's performance. To-night's representation will be the last in which Mme. Pauline Lucca will appear, and as it is given for the lady's benefit, we trust it will be particularly brilliant. "La Figlia del Reggimento" will be done, and Mme. Lucca will supplement the well-known numbers of the score with a recital—in the scene at the piano—of "The Violet," by Mozart. Miss Kellogg will profit by Tuesday's entertainment, for which "Martha" has been selected as the opera.

MR. STRAKOSCH AND OPERA IN THE FALL.

The subject of the Fall season of Italian opera in this City has frequently been referred to by the Press. It has, however, been deemed advisable to withhold formal announcements until the completion of arrangements abroad should give them firm ground. Now that the contracts have been signed, the musical promise of the Autumn may be briefly set forth. The lease of the Academy of Music for a period of ten weeks has been conceded to Mr. Max Strakosch, who will commence operations on the evening of Sept. 29. The visit of Mlle. Adelina Patti to the United States has been deferred for a twelve-month, and Mlle. Christine Nilsson will be Mr. Strakosch's *prima donna assoluta*. Mr. Strakosch has further secured the services of the artists whose names follow. He has engaged Mlle. Torriani, a prima donna soprano, who is about to make her début at Drury Lane Theatre, in London. Negotiations with another songstress are pending; until they are closed we cannot supply names. He has re-engaged Miss Annie Louise Cary, a contralto, who needs no introduction to the American public. He will have three tenors: Signor Enrico Campanini, whose triumphs in London, last year, are no doubt remembered; Signor Victor Capoul, whose value in the most popular operas of the Nilsson repertory cannot be overestimated; and Signor Bonfratelli, a young singer whose performances throughout Italy have been exceedingly successful. He will have two baritones, Signor Maurel, who is about to appear at Covent Garden in London, and Signor Del Puente, who has been heard in Italy, and who is soon to sing at Drury Lane Theatre. For the basso rôles, Signor Nanetti has been engaged. Then Mr. Strakosch has been fortunate enough to induce Signor Luigi Arditi, composer and conductor, to take charge of the band. The outlook, it will be admitted, is cheering. Finally, the list of operas to be recited during the season will receive two important accessions. Verdi's "Aïda" and Wagner's "Lohengrin" will be brought out with great magnificence.

APPROACHING CONCERTS.

Two concerts of great interest are to occur this week. Friday evening "The New York Wagner Union" will give an entertainment at Steinway Hall, when Mr. Thomas' orchestra will recite the highly representative programme appended:

Overture, "Der Fliegende Hollaender".....1840
Vorspiel, "Lohengrin".....1847
"Eine Faust Overture".....1840
Composed in 1840, revised in 1855.
Symphony, "Eroica".....Beethoven
Scenes from "Die Walküre".....1864
(Mr. Carl Remmertz, vocalist.)
"Kaiser Marsch".....1873

Saturday, Mr. Thomas' fifth symphony concert will take place also at Steinway Hall. The selections for this affair are as below:

Symphony No. 2, op. 132, "Im Walde".....Raff
Concerto for piano, violin, and violoncello, op. 56.....Beethoven
(Miss Anna Mehlig, pianist.)
Overture, "Genovera".....Schumann
Symphonic poem, "Hamlet".....Liszt
Symphonie dramatique, "Romeo et Juliet," (second part).....Berlioz

BRIEF NOTES.

Signor Mario will depart for Europe on Wednesday afternoon next.....Tidings of the success abroad of Mlle. Stella Bonheur, an artist well known in this country, come from Italy. Mlle. Bonheur, on her return from Russia, appeared at the Regio Teatro, in Turin, as *Fresicella*, in "La Forza del Destino," and produced so favorable an impression that she was at once engaged for the Spring season of the Regio Teatro in Palermo, and, subsequently, for a series of representations with Mme. Frieci and Signor Cotogni, and for Trieste. Mlle. Bonheur will probably sing at La Scala, in Milan, during the Winter.

Miscellaneous.

GENERAL MENTION.

The burlesque performances at Wood's Museum will extend over the present week. By day, Mr. J. Murphy appears in "Help."..... M. Favarger will to-morrow evening commence his course of French readings and recitations in the lecture-room of Rev. Dr. Crosby's church, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street.....The Boston *Times* prints the news following: "A change has been made in the management of the Boston Theatre, intelligence of which will be of interest to the theatrical public. With the termination of the present season, Mr. J. B. Booth, who has been lessee and manager of the establishment for the past eight years, and under whose guidance the theatre has achieved enviable success, will retire to assume control of Booth's Theatre in New-York. We understand that the position thus left vacant will be filled by Mr. L. R. Shethus left vacant will be filled by Mr. L. R. Shewell, who won enduring popularity in this city as an artist during a long connection with the Boston Museum, and who is amply competent to assume the managerial responsibility which will devolve upon him. It is the intention of Mr. Booth to visit Europe in April to secure attractions for the entertainment of his patrons in New-York."....The Boston *Advertiser* mentions that Mrs. Mary Stuart, the Miss Eaton well-known to old theatre-goers of that city as a pleasing and successful actress, died last Wednesday evening in San Francisco, Cal., after a short illness. Mrs. Stuart made her début as an actress in the old National Theatre under the management of Mr. Thomas Barry. Her last appearance on the stage was in this city during the Winter of 1871, when she performed at the Boston Theatre. Mrs. Stuart had secured a fair competence, and for several years past has been a resident of San Francisco. She was about fifty-six years old, and a native of Cambridge, where her relatives reside.....The Buffalo *Post* narrates, as below, an unpleasant experience of Miss Charlotte Cushman: "While Miss Cushman was playing in Washington for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission Fund, in 1867, she was induced to invest $5,000 of her earnings in the Seneca Sandstone stock on representations made to her that Gen. Grant, the Surgeon-General, and Pay-master were in it, and that they had arrangements completed which would give them contracts with the Government amounting to millions of dollars, and there was no doubt about the thing paying handsome dividends. She was at the time the guest of Secretary Seward, and as that sagacious statesman and business man had concluded to invest $1,000 in the stock, she thought everything was lovely, paid her money, and took her certificate. For a long she waited patiently for the big dividends to come, but they never came. She thought something was wrong, and that she had been overlooked in some way. She wrote to the officers, asking for an explanation, but received no reply. This made her a little suspicious, but still she was loth to believe that these men had deliberately swindled a woman. Finally the exposé of the whole matter opened her eyes; and she at once determined to realize what she could on the stock, and sent it to a New-York firm to have it sold. Her bankers soon returned it with the reply that the stock had no market value whatever, and there was plenty of it for sale, but no buyers. She allowed the matter to rest until recently, when she instructed a friend of hers with the whole business, and authorized him to take such steps in the case as he thinks proper. Should this matter get into court, some rich developments are promised."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Case of Conscience.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The within amount, $20, was stolen from a letter sent in January, by R. M. Green, Canton, Salem County, N. J., for twenty copies of your paper. Having been brought to a sense of my guilt, I am desirous of making restitution. I am striving to lead an upright life. Having asked of my God pardon for my sins, I now appeal to your mercy to forgive the sin I have committed, without endeavoring to bring to justice or exposing a guilty but repentant

THIEF.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 20, 1873.

The Erie Accounts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While thanking you for the fairness displayed in publishing the letter from the old clerks of the Erie Railway audit department, I beg to say that the charges made by "Clerkens" are entirely unfounded. The system of keeping accounts, as introduced by the present auditor, is as nearly perfect as any I have ever seen—a fact easily proved by an examination of the books. It is only necessary for me to add that I am satisfied that the charges made against the system were conceived with malicious intent by the writer.

AUDIT CLERK.

[The writer of the above note is a gentleman whose assurance we are bound to believe, as we know he would not make any false statement in relation to the matter.]

Ticket Speculators.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As your paper has a deserved reputation for being a reformer of social, as well as political abuses, may I not hope that you will attack this nuisance, which is rapidly gaining ground, of the speculators buying up all the good seats at the morning entertainments, such as Miss Cushman's readings? On the first day of the sale of the seats the best front middle seats were all in the hands of the speculators. A lady arriving from the country tried to buy a good seat, but found none left. She was last course assailed by a crowd outside with "Seats for sale." "No," said she, emphatically, "I am willing to give $2 to hear Miss Cushman, but I do not intend to give $1 to a dirty, low speculators." If other ladies would show her spirit, would it not be very much better for the reader and the public? Messrs. Steinway should forbid these fellows from standing on his platform or in front of Steinway Hall, for one cannot but fear that there is complicity from within where the trade is so unblushingly carried on in the very steps of the building.

A COUNTRY LADY.

WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1873.

Obscene Publications.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Thank God that at last the movement for the suppression of obscene publications and wares has taken a vital start, and thank God, also, that there is a powerful ally in the shape of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to assist in this urgent work of removing a most horrible pestilence, and one with which our fair country has too long been cursed—a pestilence which is deflowering us of all that is good, true, and lovely—peopling our lunatic asylums and dens of iniquity—and one which is in no exaggeration to say, is, in its insidious progress, slowly but surely sapping away the very foundations of our future greatness as a nation.

This may seem like strong language, but it is not strong enough. Would that the whole extent and exact nature and tendencies of this evil might be portrayed in their proper colors throughout the length and breadth of the land. Would that these unsuspecting fathers and mothers might realise in time the terrible presence of this deadly poison lying within such easy reach of their sons and daughters, and the first sip of which is fatal. The number of dear young souls in the fresh dawn of purity and virtue, who have become in the past, and the countless others who are now becoming melancholy wrecks, body and soul forever lost, God alone knows. It is the imperative duty of every respectable journal to wage a righteous war against this hideous traffic. Let the press and the pulpit, in the name of mankind, sound a grand warning cry everywhere. This is no time for false modesty. Down, down with those ghouls, those foul wretches, who in the darkest slums print such pollution that even the Prince of Darkness himself must blush for his worthy disciples, and then, with devilish ingenuity, see that it finds a ready way into hundreds of pure and innocent hands! Must it be so? No. The time has come for immediate and decisive action, and when the fearful consequences of delay will be inexcusable.

There is absolutely nothing in the whole infernal mechanism which calls more for unanimous and powerful efforts at extinction on the part not only of Legislatures, newspapers, and a few brave spirits, but of every true Christian man and woman in the land. Now is the golden opportunity. Let us battle manfully and persistently with this hydra-headed monster. It may be a weary and exercising contest, but we are sure in the end of a glorious victory, for God will be on our side.

D.

An Old New-York Mansion.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

As I was walking down the Fifth-avenue this morning I noticed the tearing down of No. 184 Fifth-avenue, and I stopped and questioned one of the workmen. He told me that the present owner intended to erect in place of the dwelling a large and costly building for business purposes. It seems but yesterday, and yet thirty-five years have gone by, that my old friend Christopher Mildeberger—a most worthy and honest gentleman, whose word was as good as his bond—built this house for his residence. This was in 1837 and 1838, and it was then the first house yet built upon that street, which has now no equal in the world. Except in this respect I claim for this landmark of the City's progress no other interest. It stood for some years the only dwelling on the Fifth-avenue north of what is now Washington Parade-ground. It therefore brought some painful recollections and doubts to my mind. The first owner has long since been dead, and now it may be truly said that "his works follow him." Since 1838 vast changes have taken place, and the increase of wealth and prosperity has been most remarkable. The question came to me whether the next thirty-five years would bring an equal amount of peace and plenty, or instead a gradual decay, and "dust and ashes." I am a "fogy," and am getting on in years; but thirty-five years seem but a step, and yet along the way are many broken shrines and graves and shadows which I cannot but remember. Therefore, to such as I, the passing away of what I consider a landmark, brings with it the thought that, like it, we in our time will be put out of sight, and in a short space be forgotten.

A FOGY.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 19, 1873.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 32°; 6 A. M., 32°; 9 A. M., 36°; 12 M., 42°; 3 P. M., 50°; 6 P. M., 49°; 9 P. M., 47°; 12 P. M., 45°; average temperature yesterday, 41°.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

The Defeat of the Government on the Irish University Question.

As the telegraph has already mentioned, the debate on the Irish University bill, of March 11, terminated in the defeat of the Government. The London papers at hand last night teem with accounts of the struggle. The *Standard* of March 12 says:

During the evening the scene in the lobbies was more exciting than on the occasion of any great debate since that which ended in the defeat of Mr. Disraeli's Ministry in 1868. Sixty-six men took their places in the strangers' gallery at 3½ o'clock, and not one of them moved until the end of the conservative leader's speech. The crowd waiting in the octagon, and gradually filtering in and out of the inner lobby as the cordon of police could be eluded, was sufficient to fill the Speaker's gallery and the dozen seats under the gallery five times over. The whips were, of course, very busy, and notably on the Liberal side. Books were copped very closely, and there was some anxiety shown as to whether Mr. Butt and some other Irish members pledged to vote against the second reading had arrived in town as was expected. Several Liberal peers dropped into the lobby to consult Mr. Glyn, Lord Granville coming for that purpose about 11 o'clock, half an hour after Mr. Disraeli had risen. The ladies' galleries were so much crowded all the evening that the wives even of Cabinet Ministers, brought down to see the end of the crisis, had the utmost difficulty in finding any accommodation. At three minutes to twelve the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, for whom places had been reserved all the evening in the peers' gallery, arrived, and slipped into the house almost unnoticed by the throng in the lobby. Notwithstanding the promises of Mr. Butt and others in Ireland to vote against the bill, Mr. Callan was the only Irish member who turned up before midnight in addition to those who had been for some days in town. As the critical moment approached one or two restive members began to manifest symptoms of a desire to retire to their own proper domiciles, so as to escape the necessity of expressing an opinion which they probably had not formed. But it was to no purpose that they thus tried to get off. The eye of a whip was upon them, and in a very few moments they were brought into a state of docility. At 1:05 the doorkeeper of the House gave the order that all strangers should leave the inner lobby, and no matter what claim was preferred, the order was ruthlessly, if civilly, executed by the policemen on duty. During Mr. Gladstone's peroration—which seemed to be strangely neglected—the inner lobby became full of members, and at 1¼ there were over ninety members lounging about without the sacred portals. The Conservatives had at this time all the members on whom they had counted present, except Mr. Octavious Duncombe, who was probably detained by circumstances over which he had no control; and it was observed by the habitués of the lobby that Mr. Glyn's face was an index of the result. Precisely at 2 o'clock the loud roar of "ayes," and the still louder roar of "noes," proclaimed that the time had at length come. At once all the remaining "strangers" were cleared from the lobbies, and in three minutes the doors were slammed, that the question might be put. Then, after twenty minutes' waiting, the doors were thrown open, and it became known that the Government had lost on the second reading by three votes. Ten minutes later the House and its precincts were at peace.

A *Press* dispatch says: The whip of last night was one of the severest ever known. One Conservative member was brought by special train and special boat from Paris, at an expenditure of £80, and arrived just in time to record his vote. Immediately before the division took place, Mr. Glyn made a most earnest appeal to Mr. Guest, the member for Youghal; but, after a somewhat excited altercation, the honorable gentleman joined the Irish contingent, and went into the Opposition lobby. The Liberal whip then turned to Sir Robert Peel, to beseech him not to vote against the Government, but the member for Tamworth was equally obdurate, and recorded his vote with the Conservatives. Up to yesterday morning Ministers were in hopes that they would pass the second reading by a small majority. In the afternoon, however, Mr. Gladstone was informed that there would probably be a majority of five against the bill. Lord Elcho, the only Conservative who voted for the bill, is stated to have originally intended to go with his party, but was induced to alter his intention after the speech of Mr. Disraeli, which he believed to be in favor of concurrent endowment.

Mr. Disraeli's Speech.

In the course of the debate, Right Hon. B. Disraeli said: If it were true that Her Majesty's Government had given up every point of importance in their bill, the proper course would have been for Her Majesty's Government to withdraw their bill, and not to have forced on the second reading in order to obtain a vote of confidence. If Her Majesty's Government want to obtain a vote of confidence under such circumstances, they should apply, not to a candid, but to a sincere friend. That is the parliamentary practice. If the Government have not the confidence of the House of Commons, I wish to know of what have they the confidence? Here is a House elected under their auspices. Well, elected under the exciting eloquence of the right honorable gentleman. When I remembered that campaign of rhetoric I mistook for a moment, and thought this House was formally as well as spiritually his creation. But to talk of forcing the House to vote for a bill of which they do not approve, and which would land them in interminable discussions, that would probably result in producing nothing, that is not a course which would be satisfactory to the House. The one which I have indicated is the usual and constitutional course. But, Sir, under these circumstances, there is no proof whatever, at the present moment, that Her Majesty's Government have relinquished a single clause of this bill. If my version of what has taken place is correct, nothing being more certain than what the First Minister of the Crown has stated, that all the Government are pledged to is that we should get into committee, and then that every point should be fully discussed, while at the same time he declared that his own opinion was not changed, and that he and his colleagues did not think themselves in error, and were prepared to maintain the propositions they had brought forward, then, I want to know, what can I do but consider the bill before me?

A NON-UNIVERSAL UNIVERSITY.

I object to the bill for many reasons, and I object to it first because it is a proposition to institute a university which is not universal. Now, I do not pretend for a moment that I expected that the new University of Dublin should teach everything, nor am I sure that it would be easy to fix upon any university, ancient, modern, or medieval, that did fulfill that condition. But this I say with confidence, even to the right honorable gentleman whose academic knowledge is so great, that there is no instance, at least none with which I am acquainted, of an attempt to establish a university for the study of the faculty of arts, the most generous of all the faculties—no instance certainly in medieval or modern times in which there has been a simultaneous proposition to emasculate the faculty and to mutilate the generous study. I believe that there is no such instance, and in arguing this case I must virtually consider that the proposition for a new University of Dublin is a proposition for an institution founded mainly to enter upon the studies comprised in the faculty of arts. No doubt there are others to be connected with the University when established; but after the speech of the right honorable gentleman, and after the manner in which he dwelt on the particular faculty, no one could doubt—indeed, the right honorable gentleman admitted it himself—that it is to secure the faculty of arts for the people of Ireland that this great institution is to be established.

THE FACULTY OF DIVINITY.

But before I touch upon this part of the subject, to prevent any confusion I will remind the House of a most important proposition in this bill which has been touched upon very slightly in the course of the debate, and which cannot be considered under the head of the Faculty of Arts, and that is the proposition to transfer the Faculty of Divinity from Trinity College to another body. In the first place—I more than doubt—the power of transferring a faculty in this country. In foreign universities a faculty is a corporate body, and you can transfer a corporate body. There are instances in which a faculty has been transferred from a university in one part of Germany to a university in another part of that country, and with the faculty you would, of course, transfer its property; but a faculty in an English university, and Dublin University follows the same system, is not incorporated. What would happen then? First of all, instead of transferring the faculty which it is proposed to transfer to the very new body called the Irish Church Body, you must destroy the faculty of divinity in Trinity College; you must then create a faculty of divinity in the Irish Church Body; you must next confiscate the property of the old faculty of divinity in Dublin College; and, finally, you must transfer that property to the Irish Church Body. But the house will see that this is a very large and violent proceeding, which is not, of course, affected by the bill before us, and that leads me to ask the House to consider this point. What is the necessity of depriving Trinity College of its ancient and famous faculty of divinity? I can easily conceive that in olden days, when the college was founded upon tests, and when there was a faculty of divinity with compulsory attendance, there might have been an overwhelming majority in the House, who, if it had the opportunity, would have abolished such a faculty; but that is no longer the case, and if Trinity College is to be open at all, why is this faculty of divinity, which has been a brilliant, a successful, and a famous faculty, to be abolished? There is another point connected with this question which is also of very great importance. The faculty of divinity in Trinity College has the high privilege of conferring degrees. Does the right honorable gentleman propose by this bill to transfer that privilege of conferring degrees in divinity to the Irish Church? That ought to be answered. If he does not, the Protestant Episcopal population of Ireland will be placed in this remarkable position—that there will be no power in Ireland to confer a degree in divinity. But, perhaps, the right honorable gentleman does propose to transfer that power to the Irish Church body, and when I look at the sixteenth clause I find it provided that religious bodies in Ireland shall have the power of conferring degrees. But is that a serious proposition or not? Are we to understand that the mummers and jumpers are to have the power of conferring degrees? If so, that is a most extraordinary proposition. I think it is a monstrous proposition to abolish the theological faculty of a college like Trinity College, and transfer the privilege of conferring degrees in divinity to I will not say an unknown body, by virtue of a clause—if the clause has that virtue, which I doubt—which permits any religious body in Ireland to confer a degree. It used to be one of the most precious prerogatives of the Crown to grant degrees, and I thought I was living in an age when it was still highly valued. But that does not appear to be the view of the Government. Let us look at the clause, which is a very short one. It is only a saving clause, and I doubt very much whether, under that clause, any such privilege could be exercised. If not, in what a position will you place the whole of the population of Ireland which is connected with the Anglican Church? If the bill is passed, they positively will not have the power of conferring a degree in divinity.

TYING DOWN THE PROFESSORS.

Now, very recently I was looking over a programme of the lectures on Oriental literature which are about to be given in Cambridge next term. The lectures, which will be given by a most eminent man, will be in Sanskrit, Hindustanee, Hebrew, and Arabic literature. Now, remember that the lectures may be upon the Koran; there is nothing to prevent the professor of Arabic in the new university giving a series of lectures on the Koran, on Buddhism, or on the religion of Zoroaster. We all know how much lecturers warm with their subjects, and how entrancing an influence they may have on the mind of the youthful student. Yet these lectures will be attended by the youth whom this bill will not allow to be educated in the theology and religion of our own country. The professors may not contrast Christianity with Judaism or the Koran. In fact you will find yourselves in this position: that the youth of your university will be acquainted with the principles and subjects of every religion but their own. It is the most preposterous of things, when you are about to found a university, thus to destroy the sources of learning and research. A university should be a place of life and liberty and learning. It is a place for the cultivation of intellect, for invention, for research. It is not a place which you should attempt to bound by the interdiction of studies, some of them among the most important and interesting that can occupy man.

THE OMISSION OF PHILOSOPHY.

I say that the proposition to omit from this new university—which is to be founded, above all things, for the study of the faculty of arts—to omit the study of philosophy is one of the most astounding that could have been made; but that it should have been made by a British minister, and in the House of Commons of all places, and that minister the leader of the Liberal party, does, indeed, astonish me. I have always considered that some knowledge of the laws that regulate the principles of morality made the best foundation in after life of pursuing the most varied fortunes. But if there ever was a period in which a minister founding a university discouraged the study of metaphysics and ethics, it is the age in which we live. How can you prevent lectures on philosophy? Supposing the Latin professor wants to give a series of lectures, as the Arabic one may on the Koran, it is natural that he will give lectures on Lucretius. What becomes of the students? You will find yourselves involved in the Atomic theory, and have protoplasm enough. If they read the works with discrimination, under the inspiration of the lecturer, there is scarcely a theory of Darwin that might not find some illustration there, and you may calculate on the origin of things and the nature of Providence—and what is the consequence? In a university once so celebrated for its moral and mental philosophy he will be addressing a body of students totally unprepared by previous studies to bring into intellectual play a counteracting influence, which any youth could do who had been properly schooled in the more advanced and improved philosophy of times in which we live, and of the great mental discoveries which have been made in England and Germany. The student may be learned in the Gardens of Epicurus, but in regard to anything recently discovered by the great thinkers in the generation in which we live, it will be entirely unknown to him. How can a professor lecture on Aristotle, Plato, or Cicero without reference to philosophy? He must always be lecturing to a class of students in Ireland, who are unarmed and undisciplined in that rich learning which has been the boast of modern ages.

THE PROPOSED COUNCIL.

There is one remarkable feature of the council which does not appear to me to have been sufficiently noticed. It is despotic; its power, as far as the bill is concerned, is uncontrolled; it is unlimited, or limited only with this, that it must not consist of philosophers or modern historians. When we consider what the power of a council of a great university like this must be, and when we consider that in this case they will be unlimited and uncontrolled; when we remember that a majority of one of this council can exercise a complete authority over the lectures, over the examiners, over the books—a most important matter—and over the schools of medicine, the schools of law, and the faculty of arts, I am not surprised that my honorable friend the member for Lynn, and, I think, with no unconstitutional curiosity, should ask that we might be enlightened upon the matter. How was he answered by the right honorable gentleman? The right honorable gentleman, as if he was fresh from an interview with some secret adviser of this bill, said at once *non possumus*. But although the right honorable gentleman might demur to furnishing at once all the names of the council of this university, still the right honorable gentleman will allow me to remind him that he gives up no information whatever of their character.

THE CATHOLIC OPPOSITION.

Now, there is no inconsistency in the course which the Roman Catholics have adopted in this matter. That I must do them the justice of saying. The Roman Catholics have inexorable objections to united education. They believe that in matters of faith and morals—and those matters, in fact, with their definitions, will include everything—Roman Catholics ought to be educated by Roman Catholics, and, therefore, their opposition to a measure like the present may be, and no doubt is, most sincere, because they act on the principle that they will oppose everything which is adverse to those principles which they sincerely believe to be immutable. But the Roman Catholics, however high and firm they may be in their principles, are also children of this world, wise in their generation, and if they find that their resistance has been ineffective, if they find that all their attempts to defeat this measure are not availing, I have not the slightest doubt—and who can blame them?—that if this bill were to become an act the Roman Catholics would immediately set to work to obtain as much good in their view of the case as can be obtained. I have not the slightest doubt that that would be the case, and that they would be fully justified in that course.

DISENDOWMENT AND ITS RESULTS.

The right honorable gentleman opposite, who had been a pupil of Peel's, who had sat in the Cabinet of Lord Palmerston, and who was supposed to be a devoted votary of the policy of concurrent endowment, the right honorable gentleman suddenly—I impute no motives to him, it is unnecessary—but the right honorable gentleman suddenly changed his mind, and threw over the policy of concurrent, mistaking the clamor of the Nonconformists for the voice of the nation. The Roman Catholics fell into the trap. They forgot the cause of university education in the prospect of destroying the Protestant Church. The right honorable gentleman succeeded in his object, and became Prime Minister; but if he had had a little more patience, without throwing over concurrent endowment, he would have been almost as soon Prime Minister. The Roman Catholics had the satisfaction of destroying the Protestant Church, and they had the satisfaction before the year was passed of witnessing the disestablishment of the Roman Catholic Church at Rome. As certain as we are in this House, the policy that caused one led to the other. It was the consistent and continuous achievement of a man who is entitled, above all others in the reverence of all Protestants—I mean Cardinal Cullen; for if ever there was a man in the world to whom the fall of the Papacy is attributable, it is to his Eminence. And now, Sir, see what occurred. The Roman Catholics having reduced Ireland to a spiritual desert, they are discontented and have a grievance, and they come to Parliament in order that we may create for them a blooming Garden of Eden. The Prime Minister had a substitute for the promotion of concurrent endowment, killed by the Roman Catholics themselves. The right honorable gentleman substituted the policy of confiscation. You have had four years of it. You have despoiled churches, you have threatened every corporation and every endowment in the country. You have examined into everybody's affairs, criticised everybody's profession, and vexed every trade. Nobody knows what are the duties he may have to perform to-morrow. And this is the policy of confiscation, as compared with that of concurrent endowment. The Irish Roman Catholic gentlemen were perfectly satisfied when you were despoiling the Irish Church. They looked, not unwillingly, to plunder the Irish landlords, and they thought the time had arrived when the great drama would be fulfilled, and the spirit of confiscation descend upon the celebrated walls of Trinity College, leveling them to the ground, and endow the University of Stephen's-green. But I ventured to remark at the time the policy of the right honorable gentleman was introduced, that confiscation was contagious. I believed that the people of this country had had enough of confiscation; and from what I can now see, the House of Commons, elected upon that plea, are beginning to experience somewhat of the inconvenience of its satiety, and, if I am not mistaken, they will give some intimation to the Government to-night that that is their opinion.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

The American Catalogue—The Various Groups—Number of Exhibitors and Articles Exhibited.

Differing in some essential parts from the former classification adopted by the London and Paris universal exhibitions, Archduke Régnier, the President of the Imperial Commission, with his able general manager, the Baron de Schwarz Senborn, have presented the most philosophical and rational divisions and subdivisions necessary in grouping together the innumerable products of the world's industry. Faults, omissions, and errors discovered in the prior exhibitions of 1861, 1867, and 1871 have been remedied, and greater prominence given to certain groups which have assumed importance during the last ten years.

The examination of the American catalogue assures us of the fact of the very great interest felt in the United States in regard to exhibitions of this character, and that, notwithstanding the tardy action of Congress in making an appropriation, and the very large distance to which the goods have to be sent, manufacturers in our country have responded by becoming exhibitors to an extent fully three times greater than on former similar occasions. From the advance sheets of Mr. Eben Brewer's official catalogue of the American section of the World's Fair at Vienna, we are enabled to present to our readers a synopsis of the number of exhibitors, with some brief mention of the various objects to be exposed. The whole number of exhibitors to the American section is so far 645, which will be somewhat increased before the exhibition is closed. This addition will arise from American manufacturers and artists resident in Europe, who will forward their works from thence. Divided by States, the following résumé may be of interest:

Alabama has 3 exhibitors, California 2, Colorado 2, Connecticut 23, District of Columbia 8, Florida 1, Illinois 18, Indiana 3, Kentucky 9, Kansas 1, Louisiana 61, Maine 1, Massachusetts 51, Michigan 3, Missouri 30, Mississippi 2, Minnesota 1, Maryland 4, New-York 228, New-Jersey 16, Nevada 1, Ohio 86, Pennsylvania 44, Rhode Island 12, Texas 1, Tennessee 3, Vermont 11, Virginia 2, West Virginia 1, Wisconsin 1; to this is to be added 5 from England.

Group 1. Mining, quarrying, and metallurgy has 34 exhibitors, including specimens of coal, metallic nickel, cobalt, steel, lead, Lake Superior iron, minerals from Colorado, sulphur from Louisiana, phosphates, graphites, geological specimens from the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, with rock drills and models of the Sutro Tunnel.

Group 2. Agriculture, horticulture, and forestry has 35 exhibitors. Sugar-canes, rice, sugar from New-Orleans, tobacco, the agricultural products of the North-western Railroad, cotton from Mobile, New-Orleans, with ramie fibre, black moss, jute fibre, bristles, wools from Texas, guano, fertilizers, superphosphates, bone-black, &c., the products of the South, and especially of Louisiana, taking prominence.

Group 3. Chemical industry, has 35 exhibitors. Messrs. Colgate send their soaps; Cincinnati candles; New-York, lubricating-oils; New-Orleans, the many useful products of cotton-seed-oil; essential-oils from New-York; dyeing materials from Boston; albumen, paraffine, and glycerine, and the prussiates of postash, from Philadelphia.

Group 4. Substances of food as products of industry, is remarkably well represented, having 63 exhibitors. Here we have flour, meal, syrups, sugars in every variety from New-Orleans; alcohol, whisky, gin, and endless specimens of wines from California, with hams, lard, preserved fruits, and vegetables, with chocolate, and tobacco and cigars.

Group 5. Textile industry and clothing.

Group 6. Leather and India-rubber industry. The leather interest is fully represented, but India-rubber goods, in which special branch of manufacture we are so justly celebrated, is almost neglected.

Group 7. Metal industry is fairly illustrated. There are not as many exhibitors of silver-ware as should have been hoped for, but it is well represented in the more useful details.

Group 8. Wood industry has 9 exponents. We find bedsteads, furniture, swing-beds, moldings, and that representative characteristic of America, typified by a case of whittlings.

Group 9. Stone, earthen-ware, and glass industry has 17 exhibitors. Artificial stones, grindstones, glass painting, fire-clay, and fire-bricks, with cements, find their place here.

Group 10. Small ware and fancy goods has 10 exhibitors, and is fairly represented.

Group 11. Paper industry and stationery has 17 exhibitors, Louisiana sending paper from the palmetto and ramie plant; New-York, paper-hangings, papier-mache work, gold pens, inks, &c.

Group 12. The graphic arts and industrial drawings has 30 exhibitors. It includes job printing, photographs, lithographs, colored engraving, stereoscopic views, camera stand, chemical etchings, &c.

Group 13 is machinery and means of transportation, and is the particular group on which great interest will centre. It has nine subdivisions, and includes almost every kind of general machinery, with agricultural apparatus, and has 145 exhibitors. This large assemblage of various machines represent every conceivable use in which machines can be employed, agricultural apparatus being in prominence. All the most celebrated American mowing, reaping, and raking machines are there, with threshing and grain-cleaning machines. The sewing-machine interest will be represented by fully 1,000 sewing-machines. The largest machine is a mechanical puddling apparatus, coming from Philadelphia. Of wood-working machinery, the best names of makers are in the catalogue. Of power presses for printing there are many. Shoe machinery, gas machines, portable forges, steam-engines, shaftings, emery-wheels, steam-gauges, all find their place here.

Group 14. Philosophical and surgical instruments has 28 exhibitors. It includes all the best modern American inventions in telegraphing machinery, with dental instruments and electric clocks.

Group 15. Musical instruments has 7 exhibitors. This collection is made up of organs, pianos, violins, &c., New-York pianos being represented by Steck, Louisville by Hinzen, Rosen & Co.; the organs by Mason & Hamlin, and Estey & Co., of Brattleboro.

Group 16. The art of war is, of course, fully represented by the 16 exhibitors. Revolvers, military guns, breech-loading guns, and cannons, bayonet spades, swords, army uniforms, &c., coming from Ilyon, Hartford, Providence, and the Schuylkill Arsenal.

Group 17. The navy has 8 exhibitors. We find here apparatus for ventilating and pumping operated by the motion of the vessel, and the Light-house Board sends many drawings of their works.

Group 18. Civil engineering, public works, and architecture has 14 exhibitors—the engineer-in-chief of the works at Halleck's Point sending a beautiful model.

Group 19. The private dwelling-house, one most especially to which attention is directed by the President of the Imperial Commission, we regret to say has no representative.

Group 20. The farm-house has a single representative.

Group 21. National domestic industry, which includes the subdivision B, fabrics of tapestry, lace, and other needle-work, has but a single exponent—a patch-work quilt.

Group 22. Exhibition, showing the organization influence of prior exhibitions applied to industry, is also a blank.

Group 23. Art applied to religion, has in division D the cast-iron burial casket.

Group 24. Objects of fine art of the past, exhibited by amateurs and owners of collections, has nothing; but Group 25, fine arts of the present time, has 15 exhibitors, among them two of Mr. Bierstadt's pictures. This group, the unfortunate history of which has been before detailed in THE TIMES, may, however, be largely increased by the works of American artists now residing in Paris, Rome, Berlin, Dusseldorf, and Munich.

Group 26. Education, teaching and instruction has so far 16 exhibitors. It includes school-books and apparatus, such as desks, stools, books for the blind, &c. This group will be very largely increased, and it is believed that it will be of the most remarkable character, from its rarity and completeness. The total aggregate of objects exposed in Vienna, will be altogether something over 2,200, which number may possibly be largely increased.

A brief account of the Archduke Regnier and of Baron Schwarz-Senborn may be of interest. Archduke Regnier is forty-five years of age, is a cousin of the Emperor's, and is a grandson of Archduke Charles, commonly known in imperial history as the hero of Aspen. The Duke Regnier has a position of field-marshal, but has devoted his life rather to artistic and scientific pursuits than to military fame. He is President of the Viennese Society of Arts and Sciences. Baron Schwarz-Senborn, the general manager, is a year older than the Archduke, and has been almost all his life in a diplomatic position. During the Paris Exhibition he was the chief Austrian Commissioner, and during the siege of that city rendered great services to his countrymen and all Germans who passed through the perils of that contest. For his action at that time he was enobled. He is represented as being a man of untold energy and administrative power, and his communications with the United States Commissioners have been remarkable for their business-like character and general ability.

For that success, which the number of exhibitors and variety of articles in the catalogue shows, great credit is due to Gen. Van Buren and his assistant Commissioners, Gen. Mayer and E. A. Stiassny, Esq., who, for the last nine months have been untiring in their efforts to make the American section worthy of the world's inspection at Vienna.

GENERAL NOTES.

Pickpockets are unprecedentedly active and successful in Chicago, just now.

Some piping-hot Graham crackers set fire to a Boston bakery a few days ago.

A Boston gentleman keeps the small-pox hospital liberally supplied with flowers.

A Richmond school-boy has had his leg broken by a stone thrown by a playmate.

An Iowa clergyman has been stealing Bibles, and giving them to the unregenerated.

The Supreme Court of Vermont has set aside a verdict procured by the jury "drawing cuts."

The Connecticut Academy of Science is taking steps to have a new map of the State made.

Chicago thinks that she owes non-residents $75,000,000, all told, which is secured upon her realty.

Good sales are now gratifying the Connecticut tobacco-growers, and soon they will have ready cash.

The legal weight of a bushel of corn has been reduced in Iowa from seventy to sixty-eight pounds.

A farmers' convention is to be held in Topeka, Kan., on Wednesday, to consider the subject of transportation.

Troy manufactured 625,420 cigars last month, and calls itself a cigar centre, whatever that may signify.

Col. Honey Moon Hardee, of Florida, has sold his strawberry crop to a New-York dealer at forty cents per quart.

A servant very nearly murdered a Boston baby last week, it is suspected maliciously, by a powerful dose of paragoric.

The Democratic organ at the New-Hampshire capital concedes the Republicans a majority of 52 in the State Legislature.

The epizootic has temporarily stopped work at the Sutro tunnel, it being impossible to haul fuel for the engines.

The Albany Board of Public Instruction have opened the schools to whites and blacks alike by a vote of seven to five.

Analyzation has shown that the air in the Michigan Capitol is as bad as that in most of our Senate chambers and representative halls.

Worcester, Mass., is to have another daily paper, to be called the *Press*. That field is already well, though not numerously, supplied.

"The want of ladder victims" is what they call those injured at the late fire in Montreal. The *Witness* is getting up a fire-escape fund.

A Georgian went down to Augusta last week and sold $1,300 in gold at $1 14½ that he paid $1 50 for in 1866, and has been keeping ever since for a rise.

It is estimated that over $50,000,000 have been loaned on Chicago property since the fire. The money has been drawn mainly from this City, Boston, and Hartford.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Observer & Reporter* and the *Press* have been united. The former was a weekly, the latter is a daily, and both were Democratic.

Charleston, West Va., offers $10,000 and exemption from taxation for ten years, to any company that will establish a car factory there, to employ at least 100 men.

The farmers of Illinois are to hold an "anti-extortion" convention in Springfield, April 2. All county and town agricultural societies are requested to send delegates.

In Fremont, Nebraska, you can buy potatoes for thirty cents a bushel, eggs at twelve to fifteen cents a dozen, and beef at ten cents a pound; but it is rather far to go to market.

The number of persons out of employment in Philadelphia is appalling. One insertion of a little advertisement for a clerk in a railroad office brought 985 applicants in a single day.

Dennison, that Texas mushroom city, is growing rapidly into metropolitan ways. It has already "dedicated" a cemetery, and got excited over a defalcation by a bank clerk.

The trustees of the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Cambridge, Mass., have refused an offer of $100,000 from a citizen of Boston on account of the objectionable conditions imposed.

Boston intends to attempt to save $100,000 a year by making the State support its insane, just as the other cities of Massachusetts do. For thirty-three years it has paid for their support itself.

A Springfield brute put a cat on a hot stove, and the judge said he could not issue a warrant for his arrest, as the laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals do not include injuries done cats or dogs.

A Minnesota farmer has just sold his farm of 160 acres, forty acres broken and Fall-plowed, with a good frame house, a stable, and all his farming implements and utensils, for $100 cash and an old sheep-skin overcoat.

A Boston money-writer asserted the other day that beyond a certain point money was not to be had, "the offer of high rates being ineffectual with those who have no money to lend." Nobody in the street disputed that.

A steam-tug is being built in Albany which is to be provided with an eighteen-inch centrifugal steam wrecking pump, worked by a powerful separate engine, and to have a capacity of raising and discharging 15,000 gallons of water per minute.

Indiana is agitated by reasons of rumors implicating members of its Supreme Court in the reception of bribes from a railroad company, intended to influence their action in a case in which the company was interested. The court has ordered an investigation.

The Missouri House rejected the bill giving to the jury in murder cases the option between death and imprisonment as punishment. The Senate had passed it. The chief officers of the criminal courts in St. Louis approve the bill, and it may be reconsidered in the House.

The late Nathan Pratt left $10,000 to the public library in Arlington Mass., $10,000 to the high school, and $5,000 to the poor widows' fund in the same town. Bequests were also made to several charitable institutions elsewhere, the whole amount thus distributed being $40,500.

A new paper in West Virginia announces that it intends to be a peace-maker between the warring Democratic factions in that State, and to advocate State rights in national politics. There are several other things announced as included in its "mission," but these will give its editor all he will care to do.

The "mistake" of a druggist has killed a man in Portland, Me., and the *Press* says it suppresses names "as the public interest does not seem to demand their publication." When that blundering druggist has killed three or four more men the *Press* may begin to realize that the public, after all, does have some interest in knowing who he is.

In 1800 the Postmaster-General wrote to complaining correspondents in Massachusetts that "the delay of a half day is not of much consequence to the inhabitants of Groton." That old official evidently knew his business; a delay of only half a day in these "improved" days would be something to boast of in postal dispatch.

The President of a Kentucky college has manifested some little eccentricities lately. At first he made efforts to join all the religious denominations in the town, and finally, when the college trustees attempted to remove him, he armed some of the big boys among the students with shot-guns and put them on guard every night, instructing them to shoot the first man who put his foot inside the college fence.

A Vermont dog was heart-broken at the recent death of a horse owned by its master. He followed as chief mourner to a point on a mountain, two miles from the stable, where the dead horse was dumped over a ledge, and the laborers left him gazing down upon the body of his old companion and whining piteously. Afterward they returned, and found him lying in the snow beside the body, and some force was necessary to get him to the sleigh to take him home.

The late Temperance Convention in Connecticut appointed a committee to inquire of all the candidates in the field for election their position on prohibition, and this committee have sent to them a circular closing as follows: "Our questions are only suggestive. We hope your reply will cover more ground than our queries embrace, and be so full and perspicuous as to daguerreotype, as it were, upon the mind of the reader, your sentiments upon this subject, as they lie in your own."

The late James L. Reynolds, of Chicago, left $10,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association in that city, $1,000 to the American Bible Society, $1,000 to the American Tract Society, $1,000 to the Episcopal Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, $1,000 to the Philadelphia Episcopal Evangelical Knowledge Society, $1,000 to the American Sunday-school Union, $5,000 to the Episcopal American Church Missionary Society, and $5,000 to the Philadelphia Episcopal Evangelical Education Society.

FORGERY.

Frequency of the Crime—A Bold Project in the Past.

From the London Review, March 8.

Forgeries are not so rare as is supposed, and of late years, with the spread of elementary education, they are said to have been rather increasing, but they are seldom attempted on a large scale or for great amounts. A clergyman at Middlesborough is just now awaiting his trial for forging joint-stock scrip to the amount of £20,000 or £30,000, but the common run of forgeries seldom go beyond petty sums. For a parallel to the case which has just excited so much alarm and uneasiness, we must go back some thirty years and more. In 1842 the *Times* brought to light a bold project of forgery, and its prompt and energetic action in the matter is commemorated by a tablet in the Royal Exchange. Four or five different persons, some in Florence, others in London, were engaged in the conspiracy. On this occasion the forged papers were not bills, but letters of credit. The conspirators produced one of Messrs. Glyn's letters of credit, and procured an imitation of it so perfect that one of the partners of the house said that for a time he was unable to distinguish between the original and the copy. Two Scotchmen, father and son, resident in Florence, designed the facsimiles, and a couple of Frenchmen, one of them a marquis, took charge of the engraving of the plates in London. An English banker at Florence, named Bogle, superintended the distribution of the forgeries. They were presented for payment at Brussels, Ghent, Cologne, Turin, Bologna, and Florence in rapid succession, and in a few days £20,000 had been obtained on them. Either seduced by their easy success, or afraid of prompt detection, and eager to make the most of their chances before an alarm was raised, the conspirators pressed the game too recklessly. Suspicion was aroused, and a communication was sent to Glyn's which led to a disclosure of the fraud. The *Times* was not afraid to publish an article showing up the swindle in all its ramifications, and Bogle, thinking he could brazen out the matter, took advantage of this to bring an action for libel. Owing to a technical rule of evidence which prevented the production of certain private letters, the jury were unable legally to identify the plaintiff with the conspiracy, but they gave him only a farthing damages. The *Times* refused to accept the subscription which was raised to defray its expenses at the trial, and the money was applied to the foundation of scholarships for the boys of Christ's Hospital and the City of London School, and to the erection of commemorative tablets.

If forgeries are not more common than they are, it is for other reasons than the difficulty of forging. The truth is that forgery is a very simple art, and a natural aptitude for it may be quickly developed by a little practice. Almost any engraver's or lithographer's apprentice might readily become more or less expert in it; and, considering the vast amount of business which is daily transacted in London through the medium of hasty signatures, it is at first sight almost amazing that forgeries should not be more frequent. Perhaps the greatest check upon offenses of this kind is that, although a man might thus win a considerable sum of money by a lucky *coup*, the art cannot be continuously exercised. The actual forgery may be easy enough, but the passing of the forgery is another matter. Except at the counter of a bank, where checks are paid off-hand, no business is transacted between absolute strangers, and even at the bank-counter the system of crossed checks comes into play. Most men in the city either know or know about each other, and the great bulk of business is done through bankers, brokers, or other intermediaries, who may be taken as a sort of personal guarantee for the character of those for whom they act. In the present case Warren had to spend the best part of a year in building up a character which he must have been aware would be destroyed forever as soon as his practices became known. The game may be played once, but only once; it requires both daring and adroitness; it is perilous; and, even if successful, it can scarcely be expected to yield anything but a small fraction of what might be earned by the continuous exercise of the same abilities in an honest way. It will be seen, therefore, that the chances of being imposed upon to a serious extent by forgeries are by no means so great as might be imagined. At the same time, it is a question whether so simple a precaution as communicating in the first instance with the persons whose names are attached to bills, when they exceed a certain amount, might not be adopted as a check upon fraud. With regard to bills of lading, the present system is almost a provocation to dishonesty.

Marauding Tour of a Couple of Mexicans.

From the Shasta (Cal.) Courier, March 8.

For some time past a couple of suspicious and vicious looking Mexicans have been riding about this county, and were not known to have any particular business anywhere. On Tuesday, Feb. 25, they stopped and robbed a couple of Chinamen on Horsetown Hill, and afterward took them out into the brush and tied them to a tree by their "tails." Last Saturday morning the robbers rode up to Paul de Pray's store at Centerville, coming from the direction of Shasta, got off their horses, went into the store, and, after purchasing a revolver and indulging in a general tirade of abuse against the Yankees, one of them asked De Pray to give him twenty-five cents' worth of whisky in a bottle. De Pray proceeded to comply with this request, and just as he stooped to pick up a bottle from under the counter one of the Mexicans partially drew a revolver from its scabbard, but fortunately Mrs. De Pray opened a side-door just in time to detect the hostile movement and found means to put her husband on his guard. Seeing themselves watched they took their departure, swearing they would kill the first American they met. A few hours afterward W. Roberts, who keeps a trading-post for Geo. Willard, near Piety Hill, on the Piety Hill and Red Bluff road, observed two gray horses, tied together by halters, coming down the road, and following them, on bay horses, were the two Mexicans. Fearing that the fellows meant business, Roberts closed the store-door and fastened it securely from the inside. The Mexicans let their loose horses go on past, rode up to the door and ordered Roberts to let them in. He made no reply, and the Mexicans told him to open the door or they would burn the house and kill him too. Roberts then fired a random shot from a revolver, but the outsiders didn't scare worth a continental. On the contrary, one of them went up to one of the windows, smashed a glass out and fired a shot inside, the ball entering the wall about two feet above the bunk in which Roberts sleeps. Roberts, after parleying awhile, agreed to let them in if they would spare his life. These terms of capitulation having been agreed to, the door was opened, and in came one of the Mexicans, while the other watched outside. Under the gentle persuasion of a cocked revolver Roberts handed over $50 and a fine gold watch. The robber then proceeded to search the establishment and help himself to whatever suited him. While the pillage was going on a Chinaman happened to pass by, and the Mexican on the outside called him up, robbed him, and ordered him inside, and when he entered the room the other robber jerked him down on the floor, and finally took deliberate aim at the Celestial and sent a bullet into his face, which ranging upward into the brain, produced almost instant death. Hearing a wagon coming, the highwaymen locked Roberts inside, told him to keep quiet, and rode rapidly away in the direction of Red Bluff. Shortly after this they stopped V. Mertz on the road and robbed him of all the money he had, and he only prevailed on them to spare his life by doing some of the tallest kind of begging. At Cottonwood the highwaymen came across a woodchopper, whom they robbed of his money, all his clothes but his hat, and sent him home in Modoc fighting uniform. Officers are in pursuit of the desperadoes. The capture and hanging or shooting of the red-handed scoundrels is certainly a public necessity. Five hundred dollars has been subscribed by citizens here, and Sheriff Hull has offered this amount as a reward for the arrest of the outlaws. Cannot Gov. Booth increase the amount to $1,000?

Prince or Academician?

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing under date of March 6, says: It was mentioned this morning, in connection with the reception of the Duc d'Aumale at the Academy, that a difficulty had arisen as to the title to be given to the Prince. The story went that M. Cuvillier-Fleury, who is to reply to the Duke, demanded a special authorization from the Academy to call him "Monseigneur," and that the Bonapartist, Camille Doucet, had wittily maintained that the Academy might, in this instance, depart from its traditions without causing any astonishment to the public, which was persuaded that the postulant owed his election rather to the fact of his being a Prince of the House of France than a writer. It was added that the title of Monseigneur had never been used even when Cardinals or Bishops had been received. There was only a very slight foundation for the above story. It appears that M. Cuvillier-Fleury and his old pupil the Duc d'Aumale came to an agreement that "Monsieur" should be employed at the reception. It may be added that the traditions of the Academy are by no means invariable on this head. Cardinal Maury when he was received was called "Monseigneur," so was Cardinal Dubois; and the Comte de Claremont, the only Prince of the blood elected before the Duc d'Aumale, could not be received at the Academy because his family objected to the word "Monsieur" being applied to him.

Financial Cost of the Franco-Prussian War.

A writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* estimates at ten milliards of francs the total cost to France of the war with Germany. The following table shows approximately the sum paid, or yet to be paid, to Germany as the indemnity or for damages:

	Francs.
The war indemnity	5,000,000,000
Interest on three milliards (two years)	300,000,000
Cost of the German troops till July 1, 1873	273,637,000
War contributions paid by departments other than the Seine	39,053,000
Taxes collected by the Germans in departments other than the Seine	49,149,000
Value of the requisitions in departments other than the Seine	327,581,000
Estimate of losses in departments other than the Seine	141,130,000
Value of articles seized without requisition	264,172,000
War contribution of Paris	200,000,000
Valuation of losses in the Seine department	70,000,000
Charged in France for balance of imposts in arrears	6,089,000
Indemnity to gendarmerie and others	3,000,000
Total	6,673,811,000

In this sum of nearly seven milliards are not included national pensions, the amount of the requisitions made by the French authorities which have been ordered to be reimbursed by the law of the 15th of June, 1871, the "reparations" made or to be made in State property, the war expenses of the French army, reorganization and resupply of matériel, &c., &c. It may well be conceived, then, that ten milliards will not do more than cover the actual outlay. Yet the total has been nearly paid.

Nine Times Married.

At the Central Criminal Court, in London, on March 4, Wm. Morgan, aged forty-nine, described as a laborer, pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy. The Common Serjeant said that he saw by a certificate before him that the prisoner had been before convicted of bigamy and sentenced to four years' penal servitude. It must have been a bad case to have required such a sentence. A detective officer informed the Court that from the inquiries he had made he had reason to believe that the prisoner had married no fewer than nine different women. He had further ascertained that he never did any work, but lived upon the resources of the women whom he married. The father of one of the prisoner's wives said in reply to a question put to him by the Deputy Recorder, that the prisoner had not treated his daughter with actual cruelty, still he did not behave well, and frequently stayed away from her for days together. He had also once or twice thrown water over her. The Deputy Recorder said that the conduct of the prisoner had been mean and disgraceful to an extreme degree, and he considered the case one of the very worst description. He therefore felt it to be his duty to sentence him to be kept in penal servitude for ten years.

The Women's Medical College.

The commencement exercises of the Women's Medical College of the New-York Infirmary will take place, in Steinway Hall, on Tuesday evening, March 25. This is the only medical college for women in the City that is recognized by the regular profession, a fact upon which sufficient emphasis is not always made. It is, also, the only school in the City in which a system of graded instruction exists. The adoption of this system indicates an effort on the part of the Faculty and Trustees to really raise the education to the highest professional standard, such as exists at Harvard in this country. Further efforts in this direction are much crippled by lack of funds. With our lax legislation in regard to the incorporation of medical schools, every honest attempt to raise the standard of a school cuts off a certain number of pupils who go to another of easier condition. It is absurd that the training of students for a public function should be left to private speculation; it never can be effectually accomplished except by endowed schools, sufficiently independent of students' fees to impose conditions instead of virtually submitting to them, as so many do now. At the Women's College the principle of fixed salaries to professors is already in force. But the salaries, and especially the number of professors, should be doubled, in order to be fully adequate for the work, and new buildings are required for the growing needs of the college. For all these purposes money is necessary, and should be readily obtained in a city like New-York. All women interested in the education of their sex, and all men who wish to save their families from the evils of persons licensed to practice medicine upon insufficient preparation, should be interested in the success of a school that is indorsed by some of the best medical men in the City, and that proves its faithfulness by its desire to still further extend its usefulness.

The German Crispins.

The German journeymen shoe-makers employed in the custom branch of the trade, yesterday, held another meeting at the Tenth Ward Hotel, Alexander Limberg, President of the Crispin Lodge, in the chair, sixty new members being added to the roll. The Crispins are still endeavoring to form an organization with strength enough to carry out the determination to enforce an increased rate of wages at the reopening of the Spring trade.

TWO YEARS AGO, my son contracted the Bronchitis, and soon became so ill he had to take his bed. After using a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant he obtained some ease, and was evidently better, but a strong fever coming on subsequently, his mother and myself became anxious and sent for our family doctor. He told us the Expectorant might give him relief, but would not cure him, so he gave us some medicine of his own prescribing. He rapidly became so much worse under the treatment, that we all feared he would die, and as a last resort, determined to give the Expectorant another trial. To our great joy, after taking two bottles of this remedy, with the Sanative Pills as they were required, he was soon entirely cured. I have since cured a troublesome case of Croup with the Expectorant, and know of its being used with beneficial results in other cases of Bronchial Disorders. I can safely say, it is a most excellent medicine for the throat and lungs.—*John Shaffer, of Mount Carroll County, Illinois.—World.*

DR. THOS. J. RICE, dentist, begs to draw the attention of the public to a new and wonderful improvement in artificial teeth. It is a light, elastic, perfectly transparent, tasteless, and durable plate, which far surpasses the plates now in use of gold and rubber, which are heavy and heating in the mouth. To understand this new invention thoroughly, a personal examination is requested. Filling teeth a specialty. No. 42 East Twentieth-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue.—*Advertisement.*

BRAUNSDORF & METZ have removed their large stock of first-class Cabinet Furniture, Draperies, &c., from No. 125 Rivington-st. to their new and elegant buildings, Nos. 433 and 435 7th-av., near 34th-st.—*Advertisement.*

THOUSANDS HAVE DIED PREMATURELY by neglecting a Cold. Coughs, Colds, and Consumption surely and quickly cured by DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 118 Warren-st.—*Advertisement.*

BE ON YOUR GUARD.—Catarrh breeds consumption. WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR cures catarrh, and PAIN PAINT removes all physical pain. Test them free, at No. 181 Chatham-square, New-York. Sold everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

The Best and Cheapest Hair Dressing.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

Gentlemen are recommended to try the Warwick or Elmwood Collars—the best imitations of linen and most perfect-fitting collars ever worn.—*Advertisement.*

Thousands of teeth are sacrificed from neglect. Use LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS and save them.—*Advertisement.*

Gentlemen's Hats.
SPRING OPENING,
UNIQUE,
ARTISTIC,
SEASONABLE.
FULL DRESS, UNDRESS, TRAVELING, AND EVENING WEAR.
Complete and Attractive Variety.
All Tastes Suited.
Perfection our Aim.
Reasonable Accomplishment Attained.
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters, No. 519 Broadway.

No President, Cashier, or Clerk can open their safe or vault, after it is once closed, without an alarm, when it is protected by E. HOLMES' ELECTRIC PROTECTOR, and connection with their general office. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

A Lot of Furniture, First-Class, made during the dull season. For sale under price.
G. L. KELTY & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 724 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

A New and Beautiful Base for Artificial Teeth.

DR. M. LEVETT, dentist, invites inspection of a remarkable invention, which, in conjunction with his own patent air-cells, forms a most beautiful base, being perfectly healthy, cool, tasteless, pure, feather light, transparent, flexible, warranted durable, and feeling like the skin of the gums. It has only to be seen to be understood and appreciated.
No. 20 EAST 13TH-ST., NEAR TIFFANY'S.

DIED.

AYERS.—In Newark, N. J., on Saturday, March 22, 1873, SARAH A., wife of Wm. H. Ayers, aged 30 years, 1 month, and 11 days.

Funeral services on Tuesday, March 25, from South Baptist Church, Kinney-st., Newark, N. J., at 2½ P. M.

☞ Philadelphia and Brooklyn papers please copy.

BLANKE.—On Thursday, March 20, at Brooklyn, FLORENCE EMMA, wife of Geo. C. Blanke and daughter of the late Geo. W. Nexsen, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Brooklyn av., corner of Bergen-st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOSTER.—In Washington, D. C., on Thursday, February 27, 1873, of small-pox, ROBERT F. FOSTER, formerly of this City.

LYON.—At Rye, N. Y., March 21, THOMAS LYON, aged 81 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Monday, March 24, at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages in waiting at Rye Depot for the 9:08 train from the Grand Central Depot.

MILLS.—At Astoria, Long Island, on Sunday, March 23, 1873, EDWIN MILLS, aged 64 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARSHALL.—On Sunday, March 23, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Rev. Reuben Hubbard, Yonkers, of pneumonia, SARAH H. MARSHALL, of Derby, Conn., relict of Samuel Marshall, formerly of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. James' Church, Ansonia, Conn., on Wednesday, March 26, at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

MILLER.—On Sunday morning, March 23, after a lingering illness, MARY SELINA MILLER, eldest daughter of Henrietta and the late George Miller, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her mother's residence, No. 234 East 10th-st., Wednesday, March 26, 1873, at 9½ A. M.

How sweet the flowers on earth bloom to take their exit in Heaven.

MOTT.—At Newark, N. J., on the 21st inst., EDITH, daughter of Cornelia A. and William B. Mott, aged [illegible] years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, Newark, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 3½ P. M.

PARSONS.—On Saturday, 22d inst., in the [illegible] year of his age, REUBEN PARSONS.

His friends are requested, without further invitation, to attend the funeral services, to be held at his late residence, No. 25 East 24th-st., on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Ludlow, Mass.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

PALMER.—At Jersey City, on Saturday, March 22, DAVID W. PALMER, in the 32d year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his father, No. 95 Washington-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, 25th inst., at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Goshen, N. Y., for interment.

RANDOLPH.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., March 22, DEBORAH, wife of Ambrose F. Randolph, aged [illegible] years and 1 day.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the First Baptist Church, at New-Brunswick, on Tuesday, March 25, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Desbrosses-st., 12 and 12½ P. M.

ROCKWELL.—On Saturday, March 22, DAISY, infant daughter of John J. and Kate G. Rockwell.

Their friends are requested to attend the funeral on Monday, March 24, at 3 o'clock, from their residence, No. 154 Monroe-st., Brooklyn.

SWAIN.—At the residence of James Egbert, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on March 21, MARGARET J. SWAIN, in her 54th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, on Monday, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

STERLING.—In this City, on Saturday, March 22, HENRY, infant son of Erasmus and Elizabeth Sterling.

Funeral service from No. 308 East 19th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SMULL.—On Saturday, March 22, CHARLES G., son of the late Thomas Smull, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 5th-av., corner of 36th-st., on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Tarrytown Cemetery for interment. A special car will be in waiting at the Hudson River Railroad Depot at 2 o'clock.

VANDERBILT.—On Saturday, March 22, CATHARINE A., widow of Capt. Oliver Vanderbilt, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 187 Ross-st., Williamsburg, Long Island, at 1 o'clock Tuesday, 25th inst. The remains will be interred in the Moravian Cemetery, Staten Island.

WELCH.—At Westchester, N. Y., on Saturday morning, March 22, of consumption, at the residence of John B. Frost, WILLIAM WELCH, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, March 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, West Chester.

WRIGHT.—On Wednesday, March 19, WM. D. WRIGHT, eldest son of the late Wm. Wright, of White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, at White Plains, on Monday, the 24th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 10:40 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL.

THE WEED SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY have removed from No. 613 Broadway to NO. 26 UNION-SQUARE, EAST SIDE, BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.
C. C. FOWLER, JR., Manager.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, March 12, 1873.
CASH ASSETS.................$58,000,000

This company continues to loan its funds on bond and mortgage, on approved unincumbered real estate in this State and in neighboring States, within fifty miles of this City.

No charge to applicants for loans, as commission or otherwise, is made or permitted, directly or indirectly, by any officer, trustee, or person in its employment, for procuring loans, or for services in connection therewith, except that the titles are examined and the requisite papers prepared by counsel appointed by the company, whose charges to the applicant for the loan are required by by-law to be limited and reasonable.

The Loan Department is entirely separate from the business of procuring applications for insurance. An application for a policy is never required or suggested in connection with an application for a loan, or vice versa.

These regulations and usages are not of recent date, but have been in force in the company for many years.

By authority of the Committee on Finance.
F. S. WINSTON, President.

FINE ART SALE.
SUPERB BOOKS.
Time of sale,
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
March 26 and 27.
Books now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall sales rooms.
A superb collection of FINE ART and ILLUSTRATED WORKS.
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Special attention is solicited to this, the richest, most valuable and costly collection of Fine Art Books ever offered for sale in this country. Catalogues ready.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers, Clinton Hall, New-York.

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The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from ten to fifteen original engravings of new machinery, novel inventions, bridges, engineering works, architecture, improved farm implements, and every new discovery in chemistry. A year's numbers contain 832 pages and several hundred engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, $3 a year by mail. Specimens sent free. May be had of all news-dealers.
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Address for the paper, or concerning patents, MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York. Branch Office, corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED FOR 100 LA-borers, 10 plasterers, 4 painters, 4 carpenters, 40 light porters, 20 boys to learn trades, 25 dining-room waiters. Apply to W. B. CHURCHILL, No. 136 Bowery. No charge to employer or employe. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary Bowery Branch Young Mens' Christian Association.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THE extraordinary drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets, and 2,097 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,685, New-York.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES of the Woman's Medical College of the New-York Infirmary will take place at Steinway Hall on TUESDAY, March 25, at 8 o'clock P. M. Degrees will be conferred, and an address will be made by Judge BRADY.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange on Saturday, March 22, Jere. Johnson, Jr., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Henry A. Gildersleeve, Esq., referee, sold the three-story and attic brick building and lot situate on the north-west corner of Hudson and Christopher streets, the lot being in size 26.7 by 72 by 50 by 74.11, with building covering same, for $33,000; purchaser, G. V. Quilliard, plaintiff in the legal action. The property, it was stated, rents for about $3,500 per year. The incumbrances amounted to about $32,000, and the price realized was but a trifle over this sum. No general notice was given of the proposed sale, however, and this in a measure accounts for the fact that a better result was not arrived at.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Business during the past week has been dull and inactive, and the impetus given to the market by the successful sales held some two weeks ago seems to have been for the time being lost. The attendance at the Exchange on business days has been large, but an indisposition to bid upon the properties offered has been manifested, and, as a consequence, the auctions projected have, in the main, been failures. Considerable property has been disposed of in the aggregate, but nearly all under court orders, and the sale therefor is not of such a nature as to exercise a favorable effect upon business. It is to be hoped, with the important transactions proposed for this and next week, that an improved condition of affairs will result. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, March 22, amounts to $427,550, as against the sum of $770,975, the figures for the week previous ending with Saturday, March 15. Sales at private contract have also been few in number, and none of special importance have been reported. It is probable that the tightness of the money market exercises a depressing influence, for, as is always the case when Wall-street is dull, Pine-street is influenced. The real estate market shows some activity, incident to the season of the year, and rents are generally firm, with but comparatively little variation from last year. In building matters some little improvement over past weeks is shown, but business in this line is affected greatly, and retarded, owing to fears of a strike during the coming Summer, and the vexed questions at issue between contractors and the employed. In Brooklyn the market during the week has also been dull, and although real estate to the value of about $250,000 has been sold, but little activity has been shown. It is, however, probable that in both cities a better state of things will prevail, and that during the month of April business will brighten up.

THIS WEEK'S BUSINESS.

During the present week, auctions will be held as follows, all at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted:

To-day, (Monday,) March 24.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sales, by order of the Supreme Court, respectively under the direction of Messrs. R. C. Beamish, N. Jarvis, Jr., and T. O'Brien, referees, of the following City real estate: House and lot on East Forty-third-street, south side, 218.8 feet east of Second-avenue; house and lot on East Seventy-fourth-street, south side, 144 feet east of Fourth-avenue, and a house and lot on East Eightieth-street, south side, 239.2 feet west of Lexington-avenue.

By B. P. Fairchild, foreclosure sales, by order of the Superior Court, Thomas Bosse, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on East Eleventh-street, south side, 369 feet west of Avenue A, lot 25 by 94.10; and a house and lot on East Fifteenth street, north side, 270.6 feet east of Avenue A, lot 25 by 103.3.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house and lot No. 230 Chrystie-street, east side, 74.3 feet south of East Houston-street: lot 25 by 75.

To-morrow, (Tuesday,) March 25.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., public auction sales of City property, viz.: The four-story English basement brown-stone front house and lot situate on the south side of East Thirty-eighth-street, between Park and Lexington avenues, known as No. 110; house about 55 feet deep, lot 20 by 98.9. The four-story brick house and lot situate on the south side of Carmine-street, between Bleecker-street and Minetta-lane, known as No. 10; lot, 22 by 100 feet. The two two-story and attic brick front houses, (with buildings on rear,) and lots situate on the easterly side of Willett-street, between Grand and Broome streets, known as Nos. 10 and 12; lots, each 25 by 100 feet, and the two-story brick house (with store) and lot situate on the easterly side of West Broadway, between White and Walker streets, known as No. 129; lot, 18.9 by 100 feet. Also foreclosure sales of other City property, namely: By order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. V. McDaniel, Esq., referee, a house and lot on Fifth-avenue, west side, 27.1 feet north of Forty-sixth-street, lot 18.4 by 76; by order of the same court, Edward Hartnagle, Esq., referee, a house and lot on East Forty-first-street, north side, 190 feet east of Second-avenue, lot 20 by 98.9, and by order of the Supreme Court, Edward T. Bartlett, Esq., referee, two lots, each 20 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Twelfth-street, north side, 175 feet east of Fourth-avenue. Also, executrix's sale, by order of the executrix of the estate of John A. Newbould, deceased, of the four-story brown-stone front house and two lots No. 44 Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn, south side, between Hicks and Henry streets: lot 25.6 by 100, with lot on rear, fronting on Montague-street, 26 by 100; house including two-story extension 80 feet deep. This property is located in the most desirable part of Brooklyn, and, for a residence in that city, presents superior attractions.

By Joseph McGuire, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, John J. Shaw, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on West Fifty-third-street, south side, 232 feet west of Eighth-avenue, lot 20.10 by 100.5. Also, similar sale, David D. Terry, Esq., referee, of four lots, together forming a plot in size 100 by 100, on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, south side, 80 feet east of Third-avenue. Also, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, John J. Peet, Esq., referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house and lot on Delancey-street, north side, 25 feet west of Pitt-street, lot 25 by 75; and, same referee, Supreme Court resale of two lots on West Fifty-seventh-street, north side, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue, together in size 25.7 by 151.1 by 25 by 166.6.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale by order of the Supreme Court, L. W. Emerson, Esq., referee, of the house with lease of lot No. 137 University-place, west side, 70.7 feet north of Eighth-avenue; lot 23.6 by 88.11 by 23.5 by 90.8; lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor, dated May 1, 1855, for term of twenty-one years, with covenant for twenty-one years' renewal.

By D. M. Seaman, executrix's sale, by order of the executrix of the estate of Galen Hunter, deceased, of the three-story brick house (with store) and lot, No. 104 Sixth-avenue, east side, between Eighth and Ninth streets; lot 20 by 77.7; building covers same.

By James M. Miller, public auction sale of the premises Nos. 348 and 350 Water-street, between James-slip and Roosevelt-street, embracing two lots, together forming a plot in size 34.1 by 59.6, with two three-story frame houses upon the front thereof and two two-story frame houses in rear, with a covered alley-way to the rear buildings.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, of a three-story frame house, a stable, and two full lots, situated on the south side of Manhattan-street, with one full lot in rear, fronting on Lawrence-street, distant 39.10 feet west from the junction of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street with Manhattan-street, and near Ninth-avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, public auction sales of the following Brooklyn real estate: The four new three-story brown-stone front houses and lots Nos. 598, 600, 602, and 604 Carlton-avenue, between Prospect-place and St. Mark's-avenue, each 20 by 45 by 100. The two three-story brown-stone front houses and lots Nos. 193 and 195 Dean-street, between Bond and Hoyt streets, each 20 by 40 by 100. Two two-story brick-basement frame houses and lots, situate on Madison-street, north side, between Howard and Ralph avenues; lots each 25 by 100; and the four-story Philadelphia brick front store and lot No. 447 Flatbush-avenue, near Carlton-avenue, with lot in rear fronting on Park-place, Flatbush-avenue; lot 25 by 75, Park-place lot 28.8 by about 80.

Wednesday, March 26.

By Goodenough & Weber, public auction sale of the three new four-story brown-stone-front stores, with French-flat dwellings above, and lots Nos. 214, 216 and 218 Ninth-avenue, east side, 22 feet west of Twenty-third-street, opposite the Grand Opera-house.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., public auction sale of the lot of land, together with the three-story brick house on the front, and the two-story brick stable on the rear thereof, situate on the north side of West Eleventh-street, between Greenwich and Washington streets, known as No. 321. House has modern improvements, with alley underneath to stable, suitable for cartmen or hackmen. Lot 32 by 95 feet.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale by order of the Supreme Court, John S. Woodward, Esq., referee, of the three-story French-roof frame house and lot No. 198 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, south side, 235 feet west of Third-avenue, lot 16.8 by 99.11.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., foreclosure sale by order of the Supreme Court, T. O'Brien, Esq., referee, of five houses and lots on East Seventy-seventh-street, south side, 117 feet east of Second-avenue, the lots together forming a plot in size 108x102.2.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, public auction sales of property located in that city, as follows: No. 562 Bedford-avenue, a two-story and basement frame house and lot; No. 567 Bedford-avenue, a three-story and basement frame house and lot; No. 574 Bedford-avenue, a two-story carriage factory and lot; No. 576 Bedford-avenue, a two-story attic and basement frame house and lot; No. 76 Vanderbilt-avenue, a two-story attic and basement frame house and lot; Clarkson-street, south side, a plot of ground, containing eight full lots, and four lots on Bedford-avenue, 20 feet south of Putnam-avenue, each 20 by 80.

Thursday, March 27.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., public auction sales of the two five-story brick buildings and lots—latter each 20 by 86—Nos. 307 and 308 West-street, east side, 142 feet north of Spring-street, and two lots, each 25 by 100.5, situate on the south side of West Fifty-third-street, 275 feet east of Seventh avenue. Also, executrix's sale of the three-story marble-front house and lot No. 112 West Thirty-first-street, south side, 162.6 feet west of Sixth-avenue; lot 21 by 103. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, F. H. Smith, Esq., referee, of one lot, 50 by 75, with improvements, on the south-west corner of Chambers and Church streets.

By Dinges, Porter & Co., public auction sales of Harlem real estate, viz.: Three three-story and basement brown-stone front houses and lots on East One Hundred and Twentieth-street, south side, 100 feet east of Second-avenue, lots each 19.8 by 100.11; one two-story and basement French-roof frame house and lot on West One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, known as No. 46, lot 18.9 by 99.11; one two-story frame house and lot on Avenue A, west side, 50.5 feet north of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, lot 25.2 by 69, and ten lots on Avenue A, east side, between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, forming the block front between the streets named.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., public auction sales of the two three-story brick houses and lots Nos. 133 and 135 West Twenty-third-street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, lots each 25 by half block; also, the two lots, with three-story and four-story brick houses on same, Nos. 126 and 128 West Twenty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, in rear of above; lots each same size. Also, the three-story brick house and lot, latter 16.8 by half block, No. 124 West Twenty-fourth-street, between the avenues named, adjoining the last-named lots.

By Hugh N. Camp, executor's sale by order of the executors of the estate of Mrs. Laura Johnson, deceased, of the plot of ground 77.6 by 200, located in Brooklyn, and taking in the northern half of the block bounded by Gates, Clinton, Fulton, and Vanderbilt avenues, with a two-story and attic brick house, 40 by 40, and a brick stable thereon.

By William Kennelly, on the premises, and at 10 o'clock, by order of the Commissioner of Public Works, public auction sale of the buildings and parts of buildings to be removed in consequence of the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-second and Fifty-ninth streets, the sale beginning with the premises known as No. 565 Sixth-avenue.

By J. Cole, at Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, public auction sale of the three three-story and basement brick houses and lots, Nos. 659, 661, and 661½ Warren-street, Brooklyn, and five building lots on Nevin-street, corner of Sackett-street.

Friday, March 28.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, R. M. Harrison, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on West Fifty-second-street, north side, 305.6 feet east of Eighth-avenue; lot 18.9 by 100.5.

By ——, auctioneer, at Turner's, Orange County, this State, partition sale, under direction of referee, of a residence, valuable mill property, water-rights, factory buildings for operatives, and above twenty-eight acres of land, located at Woodbury, in the town of Monroe, Orange County. The property is about fifty miles from this City, via the Newburg and New-York Railroad, with depot on the premises.

Saturday, March 29.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., foreclosure resale, by order of the Supreme Court, L. A. Fuller, Esq., referee, of one gore-lot, on East Eighty-eighth-street, south side, 222.6 feet west of Third-avenue, in size 18.1 by 100.8 by 83.6 by about 120.

Private Sale.

J. A. J. Nestle & Co., No. 1,531 Third-avenue, report having recently sold, at private contract, the four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, situate on the south side of East Seventy-ninth-street, twenty-five feet east of Madison-avenue, for $26,000.

Exchange Sale, Saturday, March 22.

NEW-YORK.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 3-story and attic brick h. and l., Hudson-st., n. w. corner Christopher-st.; lot 26.7x72x50x74.11; building covers same.......$33,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, March 21.

Cherry-st., Nos. 69 and 71, s. s., 33.5x61x33.6x61.3	$7,750
Sniffen-court, w. s., 79.9 ft. s. of 36th-st., 159 ft. w. of 3d-av.	5,100
Sniffen-court, w. s., 39.6 ft. s. of 36th-st., 19.9x41	6,000
4th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x96.2	28,300
6th-st., s. s., 226.4 ft. e. of Avenue B, 16.8x97	2,200
8th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x93.6, (No. 60 St. Mark's-place)	18,000
12th-st., s. s., 173.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 22x106.6	20,100
18th-st., n. s., 156 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x92	2,500
59th-st., n. s., 340 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.5	19,400
59th-st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.5	19,750
59th-st., n. s., 380 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.5	23,500
59th-st., n. s., 360 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.5	18,500
62d-st., n. s., 155.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.7x100.5	19,000
63d-st., n. s., 370 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100.9	7,350
76th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 11th-av., 75x49.2x75x51.9; 76th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x48.3x25x49.2	16,000
82d-st., n. s., 217.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19.2x82.2	14,000
83d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th av.	nom.
114th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11	13,000
120th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100	10,500
120th-st., s. s., 131 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x99.11	4,500
Avenue B, w. s., 63.3 ft. n. of 11th-st., 30x90	27,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY.
Three-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 110 East 80th-st., 18.4x46x102, $17,000.
150 acres valuable land on North River, two miles below Peekskill: elegant building sites.
Four-story house and lots on Stuyvesant-st., running through to 9th-st., 50 feet on each street.
Mansion and forty acres (500 lots) at Whitestone; elevated land, and near depot; large orchard, gardens, full assortment of fruit in bearing; all in good order.
House, lot, and stable at Elizabeth, N. J.; two-story and French roof; desirable situation on Grier-av., 58.9x200, $14,000.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
House and lot No. 561 Grand-av., Brooklyn, two story, frame, $5,500.
House and lot No. 545½ Hancock-st., Brooklyn, two story, French roof, $5,500.
House and lot No. 92 Hopkins-st., Brooklyn, two story, frame, $3,000.
House and lot No. 83 Hewes-st., Brooklyn, two story, brick, $6,000.
Usual brokerage allowed for actual sale.
Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 83 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE elegant four-story brown-stone house, on the north side of 74th-st., third house west of Madison-av.; size, 25x60; lot 102; finished in hard-wood in the most superb manner. Party will be on the premises to show the same every afternoon from 1 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—FOUR-STORY, BASEMENT, and subcellar, brown-stone-front house and lot on East 54th-st., near Madison-av.: house in perfect order; size, 22 by 55; lot, 100.5. For further particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON AVENUE A, SOUTH-WEST corner of 114th-st., five full lots on the avenue and the two adjoining lots running through from 113th-st. to 114th-st., a very desirable dwelling-house, a good garden; terms favorable. Apply to CHARLES T. JONES, No. 15 Wall-st., basement.

$29,000.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house in East 37th-st., 20x50x98; hard-wood, marble hall, built for owner's use, nearly new, and location is excellent. **OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.**

FOR SALE—AT A PRICE THAT WILL pay as an investment or speculation, a first-class brown-stone house, 46th-st., near 5th-av.; also, a full-size brown-stone house on 23d-st., near 6th-av., ready for business. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 44TH-ST., FIRST-class three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses, Nos. 243 to 253; 20x50 and 18.9x50; prices $17,000 and $16,000. Inquire on premises, or of JAMES HENDERSON, No. 292 7th-av.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE STORE PROPerty fronting 28.10 feet on Cliff, 28 feet on Pearl-st., depth through the block 197 feet; can be used as one building. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 9 Warren-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROWN-stone high-stoop house, 16.8x60; lot 100; No. 161 East 46th-st.; fully furnished; price, $22,000; $5,000 cash, balance in five years, bond and mortgage; rent, $200 per month. Apply to I. McK., No. 91 Fulton-st.

SEVERAL FINE THREE AND FOUR STORY HOUSES FOR SALE—In choice locations, at great sacrifice.
S. KLABER, No. 222 West 51st-st., owner.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE property Nos. 142, 144 and 146 Wooster-st., 66x100. For particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

A FEW ELEGANT DWELLINGS, OF extra width and depth, for sale, close to 5th-av., on 62d, 57th, 56th, 53d, 48th, 40th, and 32d sts., at reasonable prices. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE CHURCH property on the east side of 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.; terms easy. For particulars, apply to ALEX. McCOOK, No. 219 Forsyth-st.

FOR SALE.—EIGHTY-THIRD-ST., 1ST AND 2d avs., two new stone-front houses, eleven rooms; modern improvements. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises of A. MOWBRAY.

A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 29 East Broadway; good business location; Rutgers' lease; cheap for cash.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

THE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS of the late Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, situated on Bushwick-av., Brooklyn, E. D., are for sale, at a reasonable price, and on easy terms.
The mansion, built in the very best manner, is one of the largest and most commodious in the city of Brooklyn. It contains thirty-eight rooms, and is replete with every comfort and convenience. The grounds comprise about twenty lots, which are tastefully laid out, and filled with the finest fruit and shrubbery. The stables are of the best character. The whole is admirably adapted for a Public Institution or Gentleman's Residence.
For particulars apply to JERE. JOHNSON JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY BRICK-BASEment house, 19x26, on full lot, containing eight rooms, water, bath-room, folding-doors, piazza; nice neighborhood; price, $3,200; cash, $500. Inquire on premises, No. 70 Chestnut-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, (E. D.)

FOR SALE.—THREE THREE-STORY AND basement Philadelphia brick houses; new, with modern conveniencies from top to bottom; built by day's work; best house for the price in Brooklyn; terms easy. Corner Marcy-av. and Monroe-st.

MODERATE-PRICED, WELL-BUILT, Brooklyn houses for sale or to let; all the modern improvements; in good neighborhood.
CHARLES E. WHITE, No. 150 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT YONKERS, IRVINGTON, TARRYTOWN, &c.—DESIRABLE RESIDENCES for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished.
BLACKWELL & CO., 55 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—EAST ORANGE, WEST Orange, Orange Valley, Orange Mountain, Llewellyn Park, Montrose, Bloomfield, and Mont Clair properties of all descriptions for sale and exchange; houses, furnished and unfurnished, to rent. Apply to S. D. CONDIT, Brick Church Station, Orange.

AT FLUSHING.—FOR SALE OR TO LET a complete residence; every convenience, gas, bath-room, furnace; large grounds abundantly fruited; furnished or unfurnished.
JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE and To Let.—Furnished and unfurnished houses, and fine country-seats with good river views. Address or apply to HOLMES & WHITE, Tarrytown, on Hudson.

FOR SALE—NEAR LONG BRANCH, 100 acres of land, most desirably located, with good buildings, and in a high state of cultivation. Apply to owner, CHARLES P. PERSUHN, No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRES OF LAND at Milburn, N. J., one hour from New-York, suitable for laying out in villa plots; $300 per acre; location high and healthy; splendid views. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

PRICE, $6,000; LEASE, $600.—COUNtry seat, thirteen rooms; acre garden; ten minutes' walk from depot Central Railroad, New-Jersey; orchards and grass if wanted. Box No. 14, Somerville, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF SOLD IMmediately, two lots, 50x100, at Chatham, N. J.; price, $300, part cash. Address
O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY VALUABLE farms near Sing Sing; splendid river and inland views; contents 160 and 116 acres. Reference, GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

QUICK TRANSIT.
CHOICE WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY on HUDSON, HARLEM, AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROADS, and on the line of the NEW-YORK, BOSTON, AND MONTREAL RAILROADS.
Plots of all Sizes at prices worthy of investigation.
COUNTRY-SEATS, VILLAGE PROPERTY, &c.
BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

Rapid Transit
ALREADY ESTABLISHED.
For homes on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York.

AT TARRYTOWN,
ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT,
with fine improvements, and land in high state of cultivation; magnificent river view; near New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad.
BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st., and Tarrytown, N. Y.

FOR SALE, AT ORANGE, N. J.,
An elegant residence, with an acre of land, carriage-house, stable, hennery, &c. But five minutes' walk from the depot; street macadamized and lighted with gas. House is most substantially built, contains twelve rooms, store-room, and bath-room, large and ample closets, and replete with all modern conveniences—gas, furnace, range, stationary-tubs, &c.—and in first-class order. Grounds beautifully laid out; a handsome lawn, well shaded; fine garden, and a large number of the choicest varieties of fruit-bearing trees, all in good condition. Needs but to be seen to be appreciated. Address, for further particulars, Box No. 4,878 Post-office, New-York.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.
For sale—A magnificent plot of ground, containing 2,000 city lots, located on Long Island, only twenty minutes from the Williamsburg Ferries by steam. The property is delightfully situated and is all high, dry, and healthy. There are three steam lines of railroad which bound it; also two lines of horse-cars running to it—fare only five cents. Distance from New-York City Hall the same as 118th-st. This is one of the best opportunities for a safe speculation ever offered. For particulars and terms apply to
F. A. BATCHELDER, No. 4 Exchange Court.

PILLOT PARK PROPERTY,
ORANGE, N. J.
For sale two new and charming first-class villas and stables on Gregory-av., just completed, and replete with all the conveniences of city houses, together with one or more acres of land, as may be desired. The neighborhood is first-class, and will be so maintained.
Also,
The mansion, containing forty rooms, with ten to fifteen acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, with cold and hot graperies and green-house. Terms easy, and possession immediate. For further particulars apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, or Orange, N. J., near Main depot.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES FOR SALE or to let, only thirty-eight minutes from Liberty-st., by the superior accommodations (Winter or Summer) of Central Railroad; frequent express-trains, cheap fares, and desirable surroundings.
Picturesque twelve-room cottage house and one acre, laid out in drives, lawns, garden, flowers, berries, bearing fruit and shade trees; wide halls, verandahs, &c.; $12,000.
Large French-roof cottage house; stable, and nearly one acre, planted in garden; berries, bearing fruit and shade trees; very substantial; $14,000. Rent, $1,200.
Choice of either on very easy terms. At best end of the City, and 5,000 feet from its centre. Paved streets, gas and water, heater, exclusive stairways, call-bells, &c. For particulars apply at West Elizabeth Railroad Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York City.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN the finest part of Pittsfield, Mass., very central, two stories high, with an L and French roof. Grounds handsomely laid out, and well stocked with choice fruit-trees. The House is lighted by gas, heated by steam, and replete with all modern conveniences. A good barn on the premises. Built for the owner's occupancy, in the best manner, at a cost, including the lot, of $23,500; nothing desirable for a home in beautiful Berkshire is wanting. On account of the owner's removal the property will be sold at cost. Terms easy. Pittsfield is one and a half hours from Albany and but five or six from New-York. Apply to J. N. DUNHAM & CO., Pittsfield, Mass.
If not sold it will be rented as a furnished house for three or four months from June 1, at $200 per month.

A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE—At Tarrytown, within ten minutes' walk of the depot; has all modern improvements, gas, water, heater, &c., and all in excellent order, elegant wide piazzas on all sides of the house, about half an acre in lawn, with abundance of choice fruit, shade, and ornamental trees, stable and carriage-house; this property is on high and very healthy grounds, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson, and one of the most desirable residences of its size in this location. Immediate possession will be given and terms made to suit. Apply at office of the PHŒNIX PLASTER MILLS, No. 426 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence in the town of Guilford, Conn., on the Shore-line Railroad from New-York, Newport, and Providence to Boston, fifteen miles east of New-Haven, convenient to the depot; location very healthy, house two-story, contains thirteen rooms, besides large open attic and dry cellar; two and one-half acres tastefully laid out; plenty of fruit and shade. Price $6,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—ORANGE, N. J.—GENTLEman's place, six acres, forest, fruit, ornamental trees; house seventeen rooms; situation unexceptionable, mountain-side; comfortable Summer and Winter; fine views, macadamized road to depot; house and barn supplied with purest spring water; very commodious out-buildings; fine large garden. Terms reasonable; will rent with privilege. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

AT COOPERSTOWN, ON OTSEGO Lake and Susquehanna River, the Switzerland of America, five hours by rail from Albany, near Sharon and Richfield Springs, an elegant brick mansion and one and a half acres on the Lake, cost $30,000, for sale low. Five other desirable dwellings, $2,500 to $17,000; ten building lots, $500 and upward, with fine water views and scenery of Cooper's Leatherstocking Tales; also, dwellings to let.
RUFUS K. M. HARG, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FARM, thirty-five acres, south side Staten Island, fronting on the sea-shore, with water right, fishing, yachting, and bathing at the door; large dwelling, barn, ice-house, &c.; fruit in great abundance; depot near; price $20,000; one-half on mortgage; or will accept tenement or other City property in exchange; immediate possession. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, for a term of years; house twelve rooms, bath-room, &c.; stable; 3 acres of land, fine garden, large shade and fruit trees; within five minutes' walk of Brick Church Station; possession May 1. Apply to NEWELL BROTHERS, No. 373 Broadway, New-York, or WALTER E. SMITH, corner of Main and Cone sts., Orange.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE VALUAble mill, water-power, tenant houses, &c., at Bennington Falls, Vt., 30 miles from Troy, N. Y.; suitable for any business requiring a large and permanent water-power; will exchange for property in or near New-York City. Apply to the American Standard Flax Spinning Company, No. 38 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—At a bargain, a very desirably located country-seat; good house, eleven rooms, bath, hot and cold water, with three or twenty acres; fruit and shade trees, ice-house, &c., &c.; with furniture and horses, carriages, &c., &c., if desired.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, SPECIALTY.—Great variety property to rent, sell and exchange. Call for rent and sale catalogues.
GERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—FINE RESIdence; twelve rooms, two acres land; stable; fruit; very healthy location. B. F. SMALL, 11 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—DESIRABLE PLACES for sale and to rent by S. M. LONG, adjoining Brick Church Station.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT VERGENNES, VT.
ORDNANCE OFFICE WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C., March 20, 1873.
In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States at Vergennes, Vt., known as the Champlain Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds on FRIDAY, June 6, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.
Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the commanding officer at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. CRISPIN, Army Buildings, New-York City.
The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.
A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT ROME, N. Y.
ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873.
In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States, at Rome, N. Y., known as Rome Arsenal, will be sold by public auction, on the grounds, on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.
Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the Commanding Officer of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. Crispin, Army Buildings, New-York City.
The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.
A. B. DYER.
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
LEFFERT LEFFERT'S ESTATE. 350 LOTS.—Indisputable title. By positive order of William Hoge, Esq., JERE. JOHNSON, JR., auctioneer, will sell to the highest bidder on MONDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, in the Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 350 valuable building lots, situated in the Twenty-first Ward, (Brooklyn,) on Hopkinson, Saratoga and Howard avs., Decatur, McDonough, Macon, and Halsey sts. Formerly a part of the Leffert Lefferts estate. The title is one of the oldest and best in the State. The orders to sell are peremptory. The terms will be very easy. The sale will offer a splendid opportunity for mechanics, workingmen and small capitalists to make investments far safer and surer than savings banks, stocks and bonds, as the lots are in the line of improvements near Broadway, and must double in value every few years. Maps ready at offices of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT SALE
IN PARTITION.
VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON THE LINE OF THE GRAND DRIVES, AND NEAR THE NEW NATIONAL PARADE GROUND
JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1873,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Esq., Referee,
On the plot, situated at the apex of Inwood Hill, is a large three-story and basement brick and stucco-finished villa mansion, with tower, having all the conveniences of hot and cold water, gas, furnace, covered porte-cochère, with balcony, &c. On first floor, large drawing-room, library, and dining-room, with spacious halls, butler's room, and piazzas. On second floor, four large and two small rooms, bath-room, cedar and other closets. On third floor, four rooms. The grounds are handsomely laid out in lawn, grove, flower, and kitchen gardens, containing many fine grafted fruits, with an abundance of old forest trees and evergreens, a fine spring of good water, also large stable and carriage-house, with addition for coachman and servants' rooms, large ice-house and other out-buildings. The views of the Hudson River and surrounding country from this desirable site are not surpassed, if equaled, by any on New-York Island. The property is in a neighborhood contiguous to the Dyckman Estate, and increasing in value daily.
SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. of purchase money may remain on BOND AND MORTGAGE.
For maps and full particulars, inquire at office of auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
The property of H. L. Atherton, Esq., at Riverdale, 388 lots, comprising the land on Riverdale, River, and Palisade avenues; laid out in 5 plots, and 11 plots on Broadway and the old post-road.
One of the plots on River-av., includes the house, stable, and outbuildings and 29 lots. The house has gas, water, burglar-alarm, and all modern improvements, and is in excellent order for immediate occupation.
Two plots on Palisade-av., one on River-av., and one on Riverdale-av., have fine river views; trees set out, and are ready for immediate improvement.
Also, one eleventh of an undivided interest in the dock and water-right at Riverdale Station.
Also, two houses on the old Post Road, with large plots, and several villa plots on Broadway, beautifully situated, with fine trees, and near the Boston and New-York Railroad Company, now building. Distance thirty-six minutes to 30th-st. or 42d-st., and by elevated railroad one hour to Wall-st. Full particulars and permits to see the house can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers.
Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT, No. 44 Pierrepont-st., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executrix of John A. Newbould, deceased:
PIERREPONT-ST.—The four-story brown-stone-front house and lot situate on the southerly side of Pierrepont-st., between Hicks and Henry sts., and known as No. 44, lot 25.6x100, with lot on rear fronting on Montague-st., 26x100. The house has basement and subcellar, is 25 feet 6 inches front by 80 feet in depth, including the two-story extension, and contains modern improvements. It was built in the most substantial manner, (under the direction of Richard Upjohn, architect,) with 24-inch walls, laid in cement, fine high basement and brown-stone steps of easy grade to the first floor. The neighborhood is first-class in every respect, and is restricted against nuisance. Terms liberal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CARMINE AND WILLETT STS. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, March 25 at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:
CARMINE-STREET.—The four-story brick house and lot, situate on the southerly side of Carmine-st., between Bleecker-st. and Minetta-lane, and known as No. 10; lot 22x100 feet.
WILLETT-STREET.—The two lots, together with the two two-story and attic brick-front houses on the front, and the buildings on the rear thereof, situate on the easterly side of Willett-st., between Grand and Broome sts., and known as Nos. 10 and 12; lots each 25x100 feet.

S. J. GOODENOUGH, Auctioneer.
BY GOODENOUGH & WEBER, AUCtioneers and brokers, No. 111 Broadway—Sales of real estate, stocks, bonds, and household furniture, at owners' residences,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESDAY, March 25, 1873,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
The following valuable 9th-av. property, near the Grand Opera-house, consisting of three new four-story brown-stone stores and French flats, situated on the easterly side of the 9th-av., 22 feet northerly from 23d-st., being numbered 214, 216, and 218.
Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE CANAL-ST. PROPERTY.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room:
CANAL-STREET.—The five-story brown-stone factory No. 438 Canal-st., running through to Vestry, 25 by 99, building covering entire lot, and now used as a furniture manufactory; Trinity Church lease, fourteen years to run; terms easy. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
NO. 104 6TH-AV., AT AUCTION—BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX.
D. M. SEAMAN will sell, on TUESDAY, March 25, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order executrix of Galen Hunter, deceased, the three-story brick house and store No. 104 6th-av., east side, between 8th and 9th sts; lot 20x77.7; building covers nearly entire lot; well arranged, large number of rooms and modern improvements; fifty per cent. on mortgage. Maps, &c., at office of auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—HENRY W. JACKSON and Rachel L., his wife, William O. Jackson, and Frederick H. Jackson against ELIZABETH S. JACKSON, Sarah Catharine Jackson, Abram Valentines Williams Jackson, Eliza Hearn Jackson, and George A. Hearn and Greenleaf K. Sheridan as trustees, under the last will and testament of David S. Jackson, Junior, deceased.—In pursuance of a judgment made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of February, 1873, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, 1873, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, the following described premises:
FIRST PARCEL.—All that certain house and lot of land, situate in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a point on the north-westerly side of Irving-place, distant thirty-eight feet south-westwardly from the south-westerly corner of Irving-place and Seventeenth-street, and running thence north-westwardly on a line parallel with Seventeenth-street, partly through the centre of a party-wall, as far as the same extends, and in a line in continuation thereof, sixty feet; thence south-westwardly on a line parallel with Irving-place, nineteen feet, thence south-eastwardly on a line parallel with Seventeenth-street, sixty feet to the north-westerly side of Irving-place, and thence north-eastwardly along the same, nineteen feet, to the point of beginning. The house erected on the said lot of land being known by the number 45, (forty-five,) in Irving-place, aforesaid.
SECOND PARCEL.—And also all that certain house and lot of land, situate in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a point on the north-westerly side of Irving-place, distant fifty-seven feet south-westwardly from the south-westerly corner of Irving-place and Seventeenth-street, and running thence north-westwardly on a line parallel with Seventeenth-street, seventy-two feet; thence south-westwardly on a line parallel with Irving-place, twenty-four feet; thence south-eastwardly on a line parallel with Seventeenth-street, seventy-two feet, to the north-westerly side of Irving-place, and thence north-eastwardly along the same, twenty-four feet to the point of beginning. The house erected on the said lot of land being known by the number 43 (forty-three,) in Irving-place, aforesaid.
And also all the privileges of light and air, and other privileges, reserved in and by a certain deed from David S. Jackson to Edward B. Wesley, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,057, of Cons., page 578, of and in a certain parcel of land, adjoining the last described lot of land, on the north-westerly side of the westernmost corner thereof, containing twelve feet in width and eight feet in depth.
THIRD PARCEL.—And also all those certain lots of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York which taken together are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the north-easterly corner of the Drive or Boulevard and One Hundredth-street, and running thence north-eastwardly along the south-easterly side of the Boulevard fifty-one feet ten inches; thence south-eastwardly, on a line parallel with One Hundredth-street, two hundred and twenty-five feet eight inches to a line forming the centre line of the old Bloomingdale road, now closed; thence south-westwardly, along the said centre line, fifty-one feet ten inches, to the north-easterly side of One Hundredth-street; and thence north-westwardly, along the same, two hundred and twenty-four feet nine and a half inches, to the point of beginning. And also the one-half part of One Hundredth-street, lying adjacent and opposite to the said lots of land, to the centre of the said street.
FOURTH PARCEL.—And also all those certain lots of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: commencing at the south-easterly corner of the Drive or Boulevard and One Hundredth-street, and running thence south-eastwardly, along the south-westerly side of One Hundredth-street, two hundred and twenty-three feet one and a half inches, to a line forming the centre line of the old Bloomingdale road; thence south-westwardly, along the said centre line, fifty-five feet; thence north-westwardly, on a straight line, to a point on the south-easterly side of the Boulevard, distant forty-six feet nine inches along the same, south-westwardly from the point of beginning, two hundred and twenty-one feet four inches, and thence north-eastwardly, along the south-easterly side of the Boulevard, forty-six feet nine inches, to the point of beginning. And also the one-half part of One Hundredth-street lying adjacent and opposite to the said lots of land, to the centre of the said street.—Dated New-York, Feb. 15, 1873. ALBON P. MAN, Referee, No. 56 Wall-st.
S. F. COWDREY,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 67 Wall-st.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Real Estate and General Auctioneer, No. 79 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
THE EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE homestead estate of the late Moses Taylor, at Norwood, is postponed, in consequence of the storm, to TUESDAY, March 25, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises. Take 1½ P. M. train from foot Chambers-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.
By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.
The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.
The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.
The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.
MAHLON D. OGDEN, L. S. BECHER, GEORGE WATSON, } Trustees.
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION.
VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD AND 100TH-ST., AND IRVING-PLACE, NEAR 17TH-ST.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of ALBON P. MAN, Esq., Referee.
BOULEVARD AND ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET.—Two lots, situate on the north-east corner of Boulevard and 100th-st., with six lots on rear, fronting on 100th-st.; on these last-mentioned lots is a substantial dwelling-house. Also, two lots on the south-east corner of Boulevard and 100th-st., with five lots on rear, fronting on 100th-st., on which there are two frame houses.
IRVING-PLACE.—The two and a half story brick house and lot, situate on the westerly side of Irving-place, between 16th and 17th sts., and known as No. 43; house, 40.2 deep; lot, 24x72 feet, with right of light in rear. Also, the two and a half story brick house and lot, adjoining the above on the northerly side, and known as No. 45; house, 35 feet; lot, 19x60 feet.
SALE PEREMPTORY, WITHOUT RESERVE.
For further particulars as to terms, title, &c., apply to S. F. & F. H. COWDREY, Attorneys, No. 67 Wall-st.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 110 EAST 38TH-st., at auction.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—The four-story English-basement brown-stone-front house and lot, situate on the south side of East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., and known as No. 110. House about 55 ft. deep, and contains modern improvements. Lot 20x98.9.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 129 WEST BROADWAY.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:
WEST BROADWAY—The two-story brick house (with store) and lot, situate on the easterly side of West Broadway, between White and Walker sts., and known as No. 129. Lot 18.9x100 feet.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET FURNISHED.
The residence of the late Jesse W. Benedict, at Audubon Park, Washington Heights, New-York City. This property occupies the entire block between 155th and 156th sts., and has a frontage on the Hudson with a commanding view both up and down the river; the house is large, and in perfect order; Croton water, gas, and every convenience and improvement; the stable is first-class; accommodation for six horses; grounds tastefully laid out with a great variety of shade trees; fountain, Summer-house, and everything requisite for an elegant residence.
For further particulars apply to COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad-st., or PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway, Executors.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.

House No. 304 2d-av., rent	$2,400
House No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., rent	2,000
House No. 194 2d-av., rent	1,600
House No. 14 West 13th-st., rent	1,600
House No. 112 Bank-st., with stable, rent	1,500
House No. 223 East 31st-st., rent	1,400
House No. 225 East 31st-st., rent	1,400
House No. 229 East 116th-st., rent	1,000
Houses Nos. 318, 322, 326 East 78th-st., rent	900
House No. 262 Munroe-st., rent	500

For permit and particulars apply to H. MERRITT, No. 58 3d-av.

TO RENT, FULLY FURNISHED—A VERY desirable country-seat in Westchester County, seven miles from the New-York City Hall; large house, ten sleeping rooms, two kitchens, parlor, &c., five cellars, steam-heater, &c.; all modern improvements and conveniences; three acres of land, stable, carriage-house, chicken-house, &c.; fruit and vegetable gardens. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 342 Lexington-av., between 39th and 40th sts., to a small private family, for one or two years, from May or June 1; furniture first class, and nearly all new; French bronze time-pieces, velvet carpets, library, &c.; rent, $350 per month. Apply on the premises, before 10 or after 3.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FOR THE SEAson or year, at Bridgeport, Conn., on the hill and on the banks of the river, a large commodious dwelling; fine lawns, shade and fruit trees, all necessary outbuildings, and about four acres of land; rent for the season, $1,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET—A LARGE stone house, all modern improvements; twenty-two rooms; in perfect order; large grounds; shade and fruit; good stables; location unsurpassed; ten minutes from station. Apply to WALTER E. SMITH, corner of Maine and Cone sts., Orange.

TO LET—AT MONTROSE, N. J., ORANGE Mountain, two large places for family boarding-houses, one hour from New-York. Barclay and Christopher sts. ferries; sixteen trains daily; the healthfulness and popularity of the whole neighborhood from Llewellyn Park to Seton Hall College is beyond question. VOSE & McDANIEL, 8 Pine-st.

TO LET AT GARDEN CITY, HEMPstead, Long Island, several **FIRST-CLASS HOUSES**; thirty-six trains per day, via Central Railroad, Long Island, and South-side Roads; time, one hour. For particulars inquire of **ALEX. T. STEWART'S AGENT**, Broadway and Chambers-st., between 12 and 3 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM 1ST MAY next, in Greene-av., Brooklyn, (on the hill,) a three-story brown-stone house; convenient to Fulton and Wall-street ferries; terms reasonable to a desirable tenant. Apply to G. T. BONNER, No. 20 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET—ONE LARGE AND ONE SMALL furnished house, gardens, stables, &c., in Westchester County, nine and a half miles from City Hall, on a beautiful point on East River, with one to 100 acres of land. SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN West 23d-st.; four story, English basement, in good order, and very desirable for a private family.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A HANDSOME UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Well located, extra width, in splendid order; suitable for a private family of wealth.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE, 14 ROOMS, TO LET—In complete order; modern conveniences; ten minutes' walk from depot or boat; in high and pleasant part of Newburg; rent to small family, $100 a month for year; or $125 for six months. Address Post-Office Box No. 821, Newburg.

TO RENT—ON STATEN ISLAND; WITHIN short walking distance from Vanderbilt landing; a well-arranged house; twelve rooms; marble mantels; fine lawn and shade trees; to desirable tenant, low price. LEVI COOK, No. 45 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE COUNTRY seat of the subscriber, at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., for two years; stable, garden, ice-house, (filled,) and about twenty acres of land. Apply to JOHN C. JAY, No. 24 West 48th-st.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Four story, high stoop, 25 feet, in West 21st., between 5th and 6th avs.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

TO RENT—FOR PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English basement house, No. 43 West 19th-st.; is in excellent order, and has every modern convenience. For permits, apply to HENRY TAYLOR, Real Estate, No. 112 Broadway.

HOUSE NO. 35 EAST 124TH-ST., TO RENT—Finely located, between 5th and Madison avs., opposite Mt. Morris-square; thirteen rooms, all improvements, low rent.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON MADISON-AV., near 40th-st., a first class and elegant French basement four-story brown-stone house, 18x75x100, exquisitely and fully furnished. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE AND five acres of ground, well shaded, stables, &c.; boating and fishing; sixteen miles from City Hall, on New-Haven Railroad. Col. W. J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

TO LET—A FINE COTTAGE HOUSE AND stable adjoining, 79th-st., near Madison-av.; sixteen rooms; grounds ornamentally laid out; 50x100.
HINE & PELL, No. 857 6th-av.

MORRISTOWN, MADISON, AND VIcinity.—Country-seats and cottages to rent for Summer months or year; residence for sale or exchange. J. HENRY JOHNSON, No. 98 Broadway.

TO RENT—DO YOU WANT A NICE, NEAT and comfortable cottage with nine rooms, and half acre of ground, for $650, at Summit, N. J.? If so, apply to A. GRACIE, Summit, N. J.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE FOURstory house No. 165 East 16th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. For permit, apply to ZOPHAR MILLS, No. 310 Lexington av., or No. 144 Front-st.

BOATING, BATHING, GUNNING, and fishing.—To let, a furnished cottage on the north shore of Long Island.
S. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th-av.

TO LET, FURNISHED—PRIVATE FAMily only, No. 15 Park-av.; rent $300 per month. Apply on premises.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S
NEW STORES.
REMOVAL FROM NO. 801 TO NOS. 767 AND 769,
NOS. 767 AND 769 BROADWAY,
OPENING BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
2,500 PAIRS LUPIN'S KID GLOVES IN EVERY SHADE AND EVERY SIZE, MODE COLORS, OPERAS, AND BLACK, WORTH $1, FOR 50c. pair.
THOUSANDS OF YARDS OF HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, FROM 3c. yard UP TO $1. VERY RICH GOODS.
AN ENTIRE INVOICE OF FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERED TRIMMINGS, WITH REAL LACE EDGES, WORTH 80c. yard, WE ARE OFFERING AT 25c. yard.
OPENING ALL THE NEW STYLES IN FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND DOMESTIC BONNETS. ROUND HATS AND FRAMES IN GREAT VARIETY, AT POPULAR PRICES.
THE LARGEST AND FINEST VARIETY OF FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, MONTURES, GARLANDS, ROSES, VINES, AND ALL THE PARISIAN NOVELTIES TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
BARGAINS IN REAL LACES, POINT THREADS, GUIPURE, SPANISH YAK, MALTESE CLUNY, VALENCIENNES, FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE LACES VERY LOW.
LACE SHAWLS, PARASOL COVERS, CAPES, FICHUS, VEILS, BARBES, SLEEVES, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, IN GREAT VARIETY AT POPULAR PRICES.
1,500 DOZENS LADIES', GENTS', MISSES', AND BOYS' HANDKERCHIEFS, TAPE BORDERS, HEMSTICH, EMBROIDERED, AND LACE AT POPULAR PRICES.
MUSLIN PUFFINGS, 8c. yard.
RUFFLINGS, TUCKINGS, PUFFINGS, SKIRT TRIMMINGS, IN EVERY STYLE.
AUCTION LOT OF SWISS JACONET, NAINSOOK, DOTTED SWISS PLAID, TUCKED AND FANCY MUSLINS, from 15c. yard up.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' UNDERWEAR IN THE CITY, FROM LOW PRICE TO FINEST GOODS, CHEMISE, DRAWERS, SKIRTS, SACQUES, NIGHT-DRESSES, CORSETS, BUSTLES, APRONS, &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES. LOOK AT THEM.
OPENING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF HOSIERY IN LADIES', MISSES', GENTS', AND BOY'S, IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN HOSIERY. LADIES' SILK CLOCKED BALBRIGGANS, 38c.
1,000 dozen LADIES' SILK TIES, SCARFS AND BOWS IN EVERY VARIETY, SHADES AND COLORS, 10c., 15c., 25c., 30c., 50c., 50c., 60c., 69c., up.
GREAT BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.
No. 9 GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, 20c. yard.
No. 12 GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, 25c. yard.
No. 16 GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, 31c. yard.
ROMAN RIBBONS, 20c., 29c., 38c., 49c.
CORD EDGE RIBBONS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 39c., 42c. yard.
PLAID SASH RIBBONS, 58c., 69c., 72c.
FANCY SASH RIBBONS, 39c., 50c., 75c., $1.
ROMAN SASH RIBBONS, 75c. and $1.
FANCY MARCELINE SILKS, 25c. yard.
WIDE TRIMMING SILKS, 50c. yard.
2,000 YARDS WATERED SILKS, SPLENDID GOODS IN EVERY COLOR, WORTH TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, FOR $1 YARD.
FANCY GOODS, PORTEMONNAIES, FANS, BAGS, BELTS, COMBS, BRUSHES, SILKS, COTTONS, BRAIDS, ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, SWISS-CARVED GOODS, LARGE VARIETY, POPULAR PRICES.
2,500 NEW STYLES PARASOLS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT POPULAR PRICES.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
BROADWAY, CORNER 9TH-ST.

SPRING FASHIONS 1873
AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.
E. RIDLEY & SON,
NO. 309 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
TWO FLOORS CROWDED WITH NEW SILKS, FLOWERS, MILLINERY, STRAW AND FANCY GOODS.
1,000 cases NEW ITALIAN and other STRAW GOODS, comprising everything desirable in shape.
OUR TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS are of the very highest order, and will be found worthy inspection.
SASH RIBBONS, 6 inches wide, both in PLUSH and PLAIN COLORS, 60 cents per yard.
Gros grain Ribbons, 15 cents, 20 cents, 25 cents and 31 cents, from No. 7 to 22.
The very finest grades of all SILK RIBBONS, about half last season's PRICES.
IMPORTED FEATHERS and FLOWERS!!!
SILK, TURQUOIS, desirable colors and shades, 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1 per yard.
100 cartons new DRESS TRIMMINGS, GIMP, and FRINGES. LINES of REAL LACES, GUIPURE, &c., under regular prices.
SILK PARASOLS, SILK PARASOLS, } 50c., 75c., 85c., $1.
LINED PARASOLS, Club Handles.
One of the largest assortments in this City.
OUR SELECTION OF FANCY GOODS, HAT ORNAMENTS, REAL and IMITATION HAIR GOODS, PERFUMERY, SOAP, TOILET ARTICLES, CARVED GOODS, LEATHER SATCHELS, VALISES, SCHOOL BAGS, POCKET-BOOKS, TOYS, &c., &c., will be found unusually large and complete.
Cheap CORSETS, 50c., 65c., 75c., $1 up.
HOSIERY for LADIES, MISSES, and BOYS. PRICES RIGHT.
LISLE THREAD GLOVES, in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Buttons, all new.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
KID GLOVES.
500 dozens one-button Kid Gloves, 45 cents the pair: desirable color.
2,000 dozens two-button Kid Gloves, at 75 cents and $1 the pair.
5,000 dozens two-button Kid Gloves, finest shades, at $1 25 and $1 50.
Our own Importation and Manufacture in Europe.
E. RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

773 BROADWAY. 773
BENNETT WILLIAMS
OFFERS EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
Black Guipure and Thread Laces.
Ecru, Cluny, and Colored Yak Laces.
Spanish and French Blonds.
Real Point and Valenciennes Collars,
Sets, Tabots, Capes, Barbes, Coiffures, Veils, &c.
10,000 yards Hamburg Edgings, and Insertions.
Passementeries, Ornaments, and Loops.
Llama Lace Shawls and Sacques.
All the above are fully twenty-five per cent. below regular prices.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS NOW open, among which are some gems.
J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.

ATTRACTIONS INCREASE AT SMITH'S Pattern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway. Superb costumes! Enchanting novelties! Patterns now ready. Cloth model with each pattern. Come early in the day. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, New-York, near 20th-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE, NO. 112 5TH-AV., EXTRA-WIDE STORE.
This entire building can be leased, or the store and basement without the upper part.
Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE ON 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., adapted for piano-forte show-room, carpet warehouse, furniture show-room, picture gallery, or for business purposes generally; house is 25x112.6. Apply to C. A. HUSSEY, No. 82 5th-av.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, the desirable four-story brown-stone-front house No. 51 East 10th-st., second door west of Broadway; size of house, 28x60, with two-story extension; lot 94.9 deep. Apply to WILLIAM & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

A STORE TO LEASE—70 FEET DEEP. Inquire of M. HERRMANN, on the premises, No. 299 Mott-st., Room No. 4; will not be let as liquor store; three rooms to let also.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR OF FIRE-PROOF BUILDING NO. 89 BEEKMAN-ST., WITH OR WITHOUT POWER. INQUIRE ON PREMISES.

LOFTS TO LET—CORNER OF BROADway and Walker-st., store and all the lofts, together or separate.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT OR LEASE—STORES NOS. 290 and 291 West-st.; substantial four-story buildings, 70 feet deep; wide street; insure low; moderate rent.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

A SECOND, THIRD OR FOURTH FLOOR to let; separately or together; for business or private. No. 21 Clinton-place, (Eighth-st.)

DOCK PROPERTY TO LEASE—EIGHT lots, 12 feet water. Apply to H. B. SCHOLES, Kent-av. and Rodney-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FLOOR WANTED.—ANY FAMILY HAVing more room than they require, and wishing to rent first or second floor, furnished or unfurnished, may learn of a satisfactory tenant, (lady and maid,) by addressing A. A., Box No. 486 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILKS!
SPRING STOCK
JUST RECEIVED,
CONSISTING OF
Ponson's Bonnett's, Bellon's, Guinet's, and Tapisseer's
Celebrated makes of Gros Grains, Drap de Paris, and Drap de Lyon.
For Purity of Silk, Perfection of Finish, and Great Durability of Wear, these Makers' Goods are Unrivaled.
BELLON'S Gros Grain, from...$1 80 to $2 25 per y'd
GUINET'S Gros Grain, from...1 62½ to 3 50 per y'd
BONNETT'S Gros Grain, from 2 50 to 3 50 per y'd
TAPISSEER'S Gros Grain, from 2 00 to 2 75 per y'd
PONSON'S Gros Grain, from...2 50 to 4 00 per y'd
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

LADIES' SUITS.
A FULL STOCK OF ALL THE FASHIONABLE STYLES AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ALSO,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS, CORSETS, HOSIERY, AND GLOVES. MISSES' SUITS, ALL SIZES.
MOURNING SUITS ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER AT TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE.
W. K. PEYTON,
272 and 274 Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
Wholesale Department.
We have cheap silk, Millinery, and Straw Goods, Laces Flowers, &c., well worthy inspection. Call.
EDW. RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.
The Desbrosses-st. cars, from the corner of Broadway and Grand-st., bring you to the door in four minutes.

KID GLOVES.
Wholesale Department.
We have full lines and are receiving per various steamers from Europe all the new Spring shades in our Monogram and Edward Gloves, acknowledged to be the best
LOW-PRICED KID GLOVES IN AMERICA.
For the convenience of Western and Eastern buyers we have opened an office in Spelman's building,
NO. 369 BROADWAY.
Our stock in Grand-st. comprises over 20,000 DOZENS OF KID GLOVES, to which we invite special attention.
E. RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.
Desbrosses-st. cars from corner of Broadway and Grand-st., bring you to the door in four minutes.

GRENADINES. GRENADINES.
WARRANTED PURE SILK AND WOOL.
200 PIECES TWO-YARDS WIDE, $1 25, $1 35, $1 50, $1 75, $2, and $2 50.
BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS,
$1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3.
GOOD BARGAINS.
CANNELE STRIPE SILKS, $1 25, worth $1 85.
ALPACAS. ALPACAS.
40c. and 50c., worth 50c. and 65c.
JACKSON'S,
CORNER BROADWAY and WAVERLEY-PLACE.

1873. 1873.
Spring Novelties!
MILLER & GRANT
No. 879 BROADWAY,
OFFER DECIDED NOVELTIES IN
ECRU CLUNY,
COLORED YAK,
BLONDE, AND SPANISH
LACES.
INFANTS' CAPS, HAMBURG TRIMMINGS, BANDS, JACQUERED BANDS, NIGHT-DRESS TRIMMINGS, &C., &C.,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Dress-makers supplied.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY.
Mme. GALOUPEAU, No. 53 East 10th-st. Will open her importation of PARIS MILLINERY for Spring, on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at French's Hotel, corner Chatham and Frankfort streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1873.
MATILDA FRENCH, Executrix.
T. J. FRENCH, R. P. FRENCH, C. T. FRENCH, H. B. FRENCH, LOUIS FRENCH, } Executors.
f3-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHIAS CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Alexander S. Clark, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of October, 1872.
SAMUEL Y. CLARK, ALEXANDER S. CLARK, JOHN M. CLARK,
Administrators of Matthias Clark, deceased.
oc7-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. BURTNETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of H. P. Allen, Esq., No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of December, 1872.
HENRY B. BURTNETT, ABRAHAM G. BURTNETT, MARY E. BURTNETT, Executors.
d11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of George Clark, No. 104 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1872.
GEORGE CLARK, JAMES M. RAYMOND, Executors.
oc21-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA SANDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, corner Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, in the People's Savings Bank, or to John Henry Hull, attorney, at his office, No. 240 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1872. CHARLES T. RODGERS, Executor.
ja6 law6mM*

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.
Cuba..Wed'day, March 26 | St. Louis..Wed'day, April 16.
Abyssinia..Wed., April 2 | Calabria..Sat'day, April 19.
Algeria..Wed., April 9 | Java..Wednesday, April 23.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

ARE DUE every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency

Steerage Tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
GREECE, THOMAS.....Wed'day, Mar. 26. at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.....Saturday, Mar. 29, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Saturday, April 5, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON.....Saturday, April 12, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, April 19, at 10 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, BRAGG.....Saturday, April 5, at 11 A.M.
These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$80, $75, and $65, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $33.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 29, at 3 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, April 5, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, April 12, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, April 19, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, April 26, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP SECTION, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold (for sailings after April, $100 gold.) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK....Wed'day, Mar. 26, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Mar. 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, April 5, 12 M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, April 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, April 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Thursday, April 17, 9 A.M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CRAGIN, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....Saturday, April 5
VILLE DU HAVRE.....SURMONT.....Saturday, April 19
PEREIRE.....DANRE.....Saturday, May 3

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers carry neither cattle nor steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

OLYMPIA, Capt. Mar. 26 | ASSYRIA, Wed., Apr. 2
VICTORIA, Sat., Mar. 29 | ANGLIA....Sat., April 5.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN Mar. 26, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....April 2, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE.....April 9, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.....April 16, at noon.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, April 23, at —
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR....April 30, at —

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage. (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 20.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. CAVELL, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month in connection with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Panama.

Steamer ALASKA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Postponement of sailing—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, SATURDAY, March 22, 1873. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 3 EAST RIVER, as follows:

ARRAGON, WESTERN.....Tuesday, March 25
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER....Wed'day, April 23

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 7 South-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....March 24, at 10 A.M.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

COLUMBIAN MAIL STEAM-PACKET LINE,
FOR MATANZAS AND HAVANA,
Carrying the United States mail.
The first-class side-wheel steam-ship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Capt. J. W. REYNOLDS.
Will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
C. L. GUILLEAUME & CO., Agents,
No. 14 Broadway.

Due notice will be given of next sailing day.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

WILL SAIL FROM PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD WHARF, JERSEY CITY.

PEMBROKE.....April 12
GLAMORGAN.....May 3
PEMBROKE.....May 24
GLAMORGAN.....June 14

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency
Second Cabin.....55 currency
Steerage.....30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff, at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 66 South-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, THURSDAY, March 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 3 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 29, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 99 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 29, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 3 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
From Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, March 25.
GORDILLA, Capt. CROWELL, Thursday, March 27.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, March 29.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

For Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turk's Island, Kingston, and Savanilla, will sail on March 26.

Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....March 27
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana, via Nassau,).April 3
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico,).April 10
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....April 17

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—HENRY MCKENNEE against CATHERINE L. CASE.—Summons for Money, (com. not ser.)—To the above-named Defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York, at his office in the new Court-house, in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 287 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for three hundred dollars, with interest on one hundred and fifty dollars from June 26, 1870, and on one hundred and fifty dollars from Aug. 23, 1870, besides costs.—Dated Feb. 10, 1873.

C. J. G. HALL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
No. 287 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 12th day of March, 1873, at the new Court-house, City of New-York.—Dated March 12, 1873.

C. J. G. HALL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh17-law7wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—RICHARD H. NUTT, plaintiff, against J. J. POWERS, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To J. J. Powers, the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County-House, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 Exchange-place, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and ninety-three dollars and ninety-five cents, with interest from the 12th day of March 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 12, 1873. D. R. GARNISS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 18th day of March, 1873.—Dated March 17, 1873.

D. R. GARNISS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh17-law6wM

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—ROBERT FELLOWS, WILLIAM HOLMES, and SAMUEL D. CLAPP against LOUIS STRAHORER.—Summons for money.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York at the new Court-house therein, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 207 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for one thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars and three cents, with interest on one thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars and three cents from Oct. 21, 1872, and on two hundred dollars from Nov. 4, 1872, besides costs.—Feb. 28, 1873. C. J. G. HALL,

Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 287 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 14th day of March, 1873, at the new Court-house, City of New-York. C. J. G. HALL,

mh17-law7wM* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ELIZA WHITBROOK, plaintiff, against FREDERICK WHITBROOK, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. filed.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 39 Centre-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 25, 1873.

HOWE & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, on the 18th day of March, 1873.

HOWE & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
mh24-law8wM*

SUPREME COURT.—LOUISA HILL, Plaintiff, against JAMES D. HILL, Defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not serv.)—To the defendant, James D. Hill: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 89 William-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 14, 1873.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City of New-York, on the 15th day of March, 1873. BENJAMIN T. KISSAM,

mh17-law6wM Plaintiff's Attorney.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MONUMENTS AND HEADSTONES.

W. YOUNG, corner BOWERY and 3D-ST. Offers his large stock at cost on account of going out of business.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE Works, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; fine selections at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. S. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:20 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 5, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 3:30, 5, 8:20, 9:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 8, 8:45 A. M., 3:57, 6:48 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Woriendyke, 6:25, 7:27, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:06, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in N. Y. at 8:55, 9, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:15 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.

WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement.—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport: connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Bethlehem, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 A. M., 3:05, and 8:35 P. M., via Shore Line at 12:20 and 9:07 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.), 11:35 A. M.; 12:30, (Ex.,) 3:32, 4:35, 5:35, 8:05 (Ex.,) 9:07 (Ex.) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 9:05 A. M. to South Norwalk at 6:35 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:05 A. M.; 2:30, 4:50, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Leave Boston for New-York by Shore Line at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket offices of company at Grand Central Depot, and at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Mail Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:00 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Hunters with Hempstead.

ERIE RAILWAY, NEW-YORK, March 23, 1873.
GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE, PAVONIA FERRIES.

THE BOATS ON TWENTY-THIRD-STREET Ferry will resume their regular trips on MONDAY MORNING, March 24, 1873, for passengers only, connecting with all trains going West.

THOS. J. BROWN, General Manager.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Hartford with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of crossing to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHAT EVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF Franklin-st., for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, March 22, 1 P. M.	Monday, March 24, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, March 25, 2.30 P. M.	Wed'day, March 26, 8:30 A. M.
Wed'day, March 26, 2:30 P. M.	Thursday, March 27, 7 A. M.
Thursday, March 27, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 28, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, March 28, 3 P. M.	Sat'day, March 29, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, March 29, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, March 31, 7:30 A. M.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., on and after March 1. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 27, E. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 2½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 2:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.

One mile from depot, on Harlem Railroad; forty miles from City. Address B., Box No. 10, Bedford Station, Westchester County, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 541½ West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LONDON MADE HARNESS.

A set each of SINGLE DOUBLE and TANDEM, brass and silver mounted, all new and very stylish, for sale at No. 156 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A STYLISH PAIR OF BLACK HORSES, sixteen hands high, long tails, six years old only, sound and kind every way; also, Brewster landau and elegant harness. Apply at stable No. 128 West 31st-st., or to Mr. COMSTOCK, Grand Hotel.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET.—27TH-st., between 5th and Madison avs.: 4 stalls and box stall; elevator for carriages; ample room for coachman's family; rent, $1,800. For permit, inquire of M. F. LORD, Nos. 51 and 53 Leonard-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

RESERVOIR-PARK HOTEL,
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.

Elegant suits of rooms to rent, with board. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Prices moderate.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the Times Up-Town Office, No. 541½ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 8th-av., and the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.

To rent, with board, to a gentleman, a large hall room; references.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Elegant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel.

GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE, SECOND FLOOR, CORner house—Pleasant location, handsomely furnished, private table, first-class party only for the season. Address DESIRABLE, No. Box 120 *Times* Office.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Pleasant third-story front room; board if desired; no moving in May; first-class references required.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, ON THE second floor, with or without board; no moving in May. No. 49 West 24th-st. References given and required.

NO. 102 WEST 38TH-ST.—HANDsomely furnished alcove room on fourth floor, with superior board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. References.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR floor, also commodious suite on second floor, can be had from April 1 in the pleasantly located double house No. 45 5th-av. Private table only.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—NOS. 200 AND 202 West; parlor and bedroom; gentleman and wife; also room for two gentlemen; board first-class.

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

36TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A CHOICE suite of furnished rooms, also an entire floor; private table if desired. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

A PARLOR FLOOR, CONSISTING OF four rooms, elegantly furnished with or without private table; from April 1; water and bath. No. 250 Madison-av.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board, on 43d-st. near 5th-av. Address E. S., Box No. 52 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 541½ West 23d-st.

NO. 19 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Hall-room on second floor front to let, with first-class board, suitable for a single gentleman. References exchanged.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.—SUPERior accommodations, with or without private meals, to gentlemen or families; unexceptionable reference exchanged. No. 36 West 31st-st.

NO. 315 EAST 33D-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, on first floor, with grate fire, gas, bath; with or without board; very moderate terms; no moving in May.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR BElow 34th-st.—Handsomely furnished room and bedroom to rent; with board; also, a single room; references exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH-ST.—ELEGANT double and single rooms; excellent table; prices reasonable; first-class location; convenience of hotel with quiet of a home.

NO. 11 ASHLAND-PLACE, PERRY-st., convenient to Bleecker, 6th and 7th-avs.—Furnished rooms, with board; terms moderate; no moving in May.

NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST.—HANDSOME suite of rooms to let, with board, about April 1; also, pleasant front room, desirable for gentleman.

NO. 206 9TH-AV., NEAR 23D-ST.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board; all modern improvements; terms $6 to $8 per week.

THIRD FLOOR HALL ROOM, front, sunny exposure; superior board. No. 33 West 33d-st.

NO. 156 WEST 13TH-ST.—A FURNISHed hall room to let to a gentleman, with or without board, in a private family; reference.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECond floor, en suite or singly, with first-class board; references required. No. 31 East 21st-st.

NO. 29 WEST

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Its Working in the Custom-House—Report From an Official Engaged in Applying the Rules.

The following report has been made by Mr. Silas W. Burt, Chairman of one of the most important committees of the Civil Service Examiners in the New-York Custom-house. It embraces a review of the working of the new system, and some practical suggestions with reference to it:

ROOMS OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINING BOARDS, CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.

SIR: In the belief that a full interchange of opinions based upon experience will aid in forming a fair estimate of the present civil service system, I am induced to make this report to you.

At no point had the defects of the previous method of appointment seen more obvious than here, and the Customs service at the port of New-York had been popularly considered as the climax of inefficiency and corruption. As usual, this reputation was very largely the result of exaggeration, and the incompetency and dishonesty of the few had been accepted as tainting all, but in any event it was felt that the new system would have as severe a test here as anywhere. My position as Chairman of the Board of Revision and Appeal has given me an opportunity to notice the operations of all the Treasury Department Boards in this City, and my deep interest in the success of a civil service reformation has prompted me to fully cultivate these opportunities.

The present system has been in operation too short a time to fully test it in all points, but sufficiently long to evolve certain results which are interesting and valuable. Appended hereto you will find a statistical resumé of the applications and examinations in the Collector's department, the operations in the other departments here being too limited for statistical uses.

CANDIDATES.

The candidates who have presented applications have been mostly residents of New-York. From the stress laid upon the fact of such residence in many of the applications, it is evident that it was considered as in some degree affecting the success of the candidates, and it is probable that in some cases a temporary residence was given as the permanent. The large majority of the applicants were born in New-York and the adjacent States. As a class they appeared, by personal inspection, to be fully equal, physically and intellectually, to the average of their fellow-citizens, and superior in the latter respect to the crowds who have hitherto presented themselves for a similar position upon a change of Administration. This is said understandingly, and is partially attributable to the fact that the best qualified office-seekers generally aspire to the higher-paid positions, and only accept the lowest as a *pis-aller*.

A recent examination, to fill a vacancy in the lowest grade of group A, in the Subtreasury, collected about fifteen candidates of exceptionally high culture.

The previous occupations of the applicants were very diverse, showing the absolutely democratic basis of the system, in spite of recent denunciations of its aristocratic tendencies. And the popular feature is further demonstrated by the fact that seventy-two per cent. had received no other education than that afforded by the common schools, while less than seven per cent. were college graduates.

As to ages they extend from nineteen to seventy-eight, the average being between thirty-eight and thirty-nine years. These two items of education and age entirely dispose of the prediction that the civil service was about to be filled by youths fresh from the colleges and academies. Of ten names reported as qualified for admission to the highest group in the Collector's office, six were of persons who had received a common-school education only, three an academic, and one a partially collegiate; their ages averaged thirty-four (34) years, and they comprised three clerks, two merchants, two book-keepers, one book-binder, one iron-founder, and one lawyer. The defective knowledge of the English language on the part of several competitors of foreign birth placed them at disadvantage. Great consideration had to be given to the nervous apprehensions of the candidates. All were, in this respect, more or less affected—some through the mere novelty of their position; others by the fear of failure in a matter which they deemed of great personal importance; and many through constitutional temperament. Every possible effort was made to allay such nervous excitement, and especially to discourage haste; for this reason the time employed by the respective candidates was disregarded, and they were incited to be deliberate.

SCOPE OF EXAMINATION.

As the several schedules of questions employed here had been previously submitted to your board, they require no explanation. They were carefully graded from the simple examination for admission to the lowest grade up to the more exacting trials for higher positions. After a trial of the several schedules, I can suggest but few changes so far as their scope is concerned. Where the requirements of certain positions demanded, as of a measurer in the Surveyor's office and a check-clerk in the Subtreasury, special subjects were added to the [illegible] schedules.

The opponents of civil service reform have had much to say concerning the absurdity and inexpediency of a "school-master's test" for admission to the service. Such an objection could be based only upon the presumption that the examinations were to be essentially scholastic. The questions submitted by the boards here to candidates for admission have been so simple as to require for their solution nothing beyond the resources of an ordinary common-school education, and to demand less would simply bring the service into contempt and be an outrage upon the people, who demand a satisfactory administration of the public business.

The schedules for examination for promotions embraced many questions of a technical character, but only on such points as clerks in the lower grades should have become conversant with, and a knowledge of which was necessary in the position competed for.

ASCERTAINING THE RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

The mode of ascertaining the results of examinations prescribed by the ninth regulation has proven very satisfactory in practice. The process of giving to each subject a relative weight is especially commendable, and has furnished a ready means of expressing the distinctive requirements of the different positions and of measuring the relative attainments of the competitors. The addition of a value for "general aptitude" to the other requirements is also much approved by the results, as it affords the only means of estimating certain desirable qualities, such as rapidity of accomplishment when allied to correctness, neatness of execution, breadth of capacity or versatility, general adaptation to the service, dependent upon age and physical vigor, and special qualifications for the particular position. In examinations for promotion the item "general aptitude" has been employed to cover past efficiency in the service.

The relative standing of the several candidates upon all the merely educational acquirements can be ascertained with very near accuracy, while the general aptitude is evinced by the appearance of the examination-papers as a whole, and close personal observation of the candidates and their method of execution. It is difficult to establish an absolute standard of excellency for penmanship, concerning which there may naturally exist a great diversity of opinion; but making legibility and facility the bases, it is not difficult to decide relative merit and to approximately determine the absolute standing. There is a somewhat uncertain element in allowing for the nervousness of candidates, since it may or may not be a temporary disturbance. There are persons of a temperament characterized by great nervous energy, and who are remarkable for their business capacity, but who under unusual conditions are agitated and confused; these are to be distinguished from another class, whose nervousness, morbid in character and constant in manifestation, is developed in lack of confidence fatal to business efficiency. The experienced eye can discriminate between these classes; those of the first class display in the course of the examination a constant diminution of agitation, and soon recover their self-control; those of the latter class evince an increasing perturbation in their answers, frequently spoiling several blanks before finishing one, and misconstruing the questions in their haste. Differences in the critical ability of the examiners must be taken into account, and which may be constitutional or originate in diversities of education. Within each board these variances do not materially affect the result, since the tendency of the several judgments of the three members is toward a just mean, and the best critic can usually give such excellent reasons for his opinions as convert the others or lead to a compromise resulting in a practically just award. But, as between different boards this diversity of judgment might produce inharmonious action, which would injuriously reflect upon the whole system, in this City such a result has been obviated by the constitution of the Board of Revision and Appeal which has secured a concord of action in the several examining boards. It is only through the constant surveillance of your board that a standard everywhere uniform can be insured. And I take this occasion to express, on behalf of the members of the several boards in this City, their great indebtedness to Mr. Graves, of your board. His cheerful and earnest advice and endeavors have been of great service, and to them can be largely ascribed whatever measure of success has been accomplished. It is by such patient and unselfish labors that all great reformations have been achieved.

While human intelligence and mental acquirement cannot be measured with the accuracy applicable to material things, it is possible to ascertain relative attainment, and the result of the experience by the boards here is that such an estimate can be justly based upon the processes now in use; and that, while details might be amended, the general system is satisfactory. As an evidence of this, it may be stated that not a single appeal has been made from the action of the examining boards; nor has there been any complaint by the unsuccessful candidates.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations revealed certain defects in the education of the average American citizen which were a source of surprise and mortification. The ignorance in regard to the geography, history, and Government of the United States, displayed by very many of those examined, was not only very great, but often ludicrous. That in a country proud of its educational advantages, whose citizens are politically sovereigns, there should exist among apparently intelligent persons an ignorance concerning the simplest matters of the government, history, and geography of their native land, is certainly very humiliating to our national pride, and indicates great defects in our methods of education which should be repaired. It also suggests that the Constitution of the United States should be taught or read, with comments, in all our schools. It is noticeable that candidates born and educated in Germany were much more conversant with these important domestic subjects than the majority of native candidates.

In mathematics the greatest weakness was displayed in the treatment of fractions—more particularly the vulgar, not over one-half the candidates exhibited even a fair knowledge of the processes. In decimal fractions the errors were generally made in multiplication and division by a wrong position of the decimal point. As vulgar fractions are, in general practice, in this country but little used, problems involving them would not have been introduced into our schedule had not our custom-house clerks to deal with the measures and values of every foreign country, in many of which the decimal system has not been adopted.

In the practical mathematical questions, involving simply the reduction of weights, &c., proportion and interest, the average proficiency was fair. In the elements of book-keeping or accounting, a general ignorance was exhibited, except by those who had made the subject professional.

In penmanship the range was large, and, though few could be rated high, the general average was fair. In orthography and grammar the attainment thus far has induced a higher average standing than on any other subjects.

No particular report or analysis of the results in the technical examinations for promotion can be now given. The greatest care has been taken to make such examinations turn upon purely practical questions.

Among the questions discussed concerning the present system, before its final adoption, was how far competition would arouse emulation within the service, and to what extent it would be objectionable by exciting jealousies and animosities. Experience here has been too limited to permit a determination of either of these points, but sufficient has been gained to show a favorable contrast with the old system. The onslaught of office-seekers upon the Custom-house at a change of Administration has been often graphically depicted by pen and pencil, and it would be useless to repeat; but it may be said that the passions aroused in the pursuit of place were not extinguished by success, but remained to injure the service. In the struggle for place, which was almost a physical contest, jealousies were fierce, nor were they abated when the official experienced the results of arbitrary promotions and beheld others, less fitted than himself, elevated far above him. If occasionally personal vanity is wounded by failure in competition, it is a light affliction compared with the keen sense of injustice aroused by appointments and promotions merely arbitrary and not at all dependent upon qualifications. It may be that certain old officials of a slow temperament have felt themselves injuriously affected by the new rules, but no marked expression has been made.

Should the system continue in operation it may be expected that beneficial results will be exhibited outside the service, and that a certain degree of emulation may raise the standard of educational attainment in the schools. Not that the system would inspire any special education for the service, and thus in any way encourage the foolish fears that an office-holding caste is to be established, for the tendencies of the system are purely democratic, and the service freely opened to all, with the single requirement of cultivated intelligence. But the fact that there is such a requirement would give a tone to general education. It is claimed that one of the purposes of our free-school system is to teach our future citizens how to correctly use their sovereign powers, and, it may be added, how to practically administer the minor details of public administration when selected for that purpose. Experience thus far would indicate that the new system will not foster office-seeking as a profession, and that the aspirants for the service are reduced in number by the transfer of requirement from the domain of political patronage to that of intelligent fitness.

I may be permitted to add that the several Federal officials in this City possessing the power of nomination have cheerfully acquiesced in the new system, and further, that I desire to testify to the zeal and efficiency of the members of the several boards.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SILAS W. BURT,
Chairman Board of Revision and Appeal.

J. H. SAVILLE, Esq., Chairman Treasury Examining Board, Washington, D. C.

Christianity in Hayti—An Address on Mission Work in San Domingo by Bishop Coxe.

A discourse on the work of evangelizing the Island of Hayti was delivered last evening by Right Rev. Cleaveland Coxe, D. D., at Calvary (P. E.) Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street. The church was quite full, and the lecture was replete with instruction in the history and condition of the island. Dr. Coxe said that, although his remarks would be more of an address than a sermon, nevertheless he would take a text, which was Psalm seventy-four, twentieth verse: "Have respect unto the covenant, for the dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty."

The heart of the Church, Dr. Coxe said, had recently been stirred up by the efforts to humanize and redeem the Indians. The subject upon which he proposed to speak was less romantic than the Indian, but equally deserving of the attention of the Church of Christ. The African race, he said, has not diminished, and gave no token of becoming extinct. For a long time the island was called the Queen of the Antilles, but latterly Cuba has appropriated that title. The name Hayti signifies Land of High mountains, though between the ranges there are broad savannas and fertile plains. The western portion is Hayti proper; the eastern portion is San Domingo, where the enterprise of our countrymen has given them a foothold.

Dr. Coxe spoke of the neglected condition of the island with regard to agriculture. In a climate and soil where the sugar cane is perennial and could be made a source of great wealth, he saw but one sugar plantation, and that was looked upon as a curiosity.

The speaker reviewed the history of the island from its discovery by Columbus down to the present time. The aborigines, at the time of its discovery, were a gentle, kindly-disposed race, who received the Europeans with hospitality, and even carried material for building the first Spanish fort, little thinking that they were assisting in forging their own chains. They succumbed to the cruelty and perfidy of the Spaniards, and finally passed away. The speaker next reviewed the political history of the country under the succession of rulers. Its present miserable condition was attributed to the exhausting drain upon its finances to pay French indemnities. The number of inhabitants on the island is 600,000, of whom 100,000 are descendants of mulattoes who were the natural sons of the French planters, and are the more cultured element. The other 500,000 are the descendants of the slaves, and are but little removed from barbarism.

Mr. Holly, a colored missionary, now working under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, has done some good work toward Christianizing the people. During the time of the fantastic Emperor Solouque, he took out a colony from New-Haven to Hayti. Within six months one-half of the colony fell victims to an epidemic, and the rest came back to America. Mr. Holly, with his wife and two children, remained behind. The difficulties of the mission demanded assistance for Mr. Holly, and Dr. Coxe went out. He was astonished at the barbarism of the people. Of the 600,000 population, 500,000 are as uncivilized as the negroes of the interior of Africa, and the other 100,000 were Roman Catholics.

The Wesleyan Methodist Mission co-operates cordially with the Episcopal Mission. The preaching is in the French language. The heathenism of the interior of the island is the heathenism of Africa, grounded in most horrible superstitions and the worship of evil spirits. Its darkest feature is that they are not only savages and idolators, but cannibals, who at their annual feasts sacrifice and devour their children, who previously have been fattened for the offering; and these horrible orgies are conducted sometimes within sight and hearing of a little sanctuary, where a native missionary is engaged with a little band of worshiping converts.

At the close of the address a collection was taken up in aid of the mission.

The Newburg and Midland Railroad.

The Board of Directors of the Newburg and Midland Railroad Company held a special meeting, last Thursday, to consider what steps should be taken in view of the movements made by other roads to extend their lines and obtain the business to which the Newburg and Midland Railroad would be entitled by its charter. A letter was received from Mr. Homer Ramsdell, in which he urges a division of the subscriptions from the purposes originally intended, to that of building a road about ten miles long, connecting the Wallkill Valley Railroad with the "Short-cut," at Temple Hill. Mr. Ramsdell explained how the new road would build up the business of Newburg, and subserve the same purpose for which the subscriptions to the Newburg and Midland Road were originally intended.

It was then resolved that the subscribers to the stock of the Newburg and Midland Railroad be requested to meet in Newburg, the 10th of April, to consider the plan to be adopted for the construction of a railroad from Newburg to Walden

THE FOSTER SUICIDE.

Full Corroboration of the Poison Statement.

The statement that appeared exclusively in THE TIMES of Saturday, to the effect that Wm. Foster, the murderer, had swallowed poison on the morning of his execution, was fully substantiated by the inquiries of our reporters. In yesterday's issue we gave verbatim reports of conversations held with the Warden of the Tombs, Dr. Nealis, the prison physician; Sheriff Brennan, and Deputy Hanbury, who was one of the two deputies watching Foster Thursday night.

Despite the desire of Warden Johnson to prevent THE TIMES reporters obtaining additional facts, he was constrained to himself admit that the poison story was essentially true. Dr. Nealis had no desire to conceal what he knew, and emphatically indorsed THE TIMES report, not only to our representative but to those of every paper in the City. The Sheriff admitted that he had hastened the hour of execution because he was told that Foster had taken something. He, in fact, declared that Foster was evidently dying either from mental prostration or the effects of drugs. Although cautious not to commit himself, the Sheriff corroborated many of the facts given in THE TIMES.

As Miss Foster, matron of the Tombs, was unavoidably absent from town on Saturday, her statement could not be obtained, though that fact was only learned by accident, as Warden Johnson would not permit our reporter to see Miss Foster or Keeper Daly, the latter even being relieved before his time in order that he might get out of the way. That the condemned man endeavored to escape a violent death on the scaffold there is not now the slightest shadow of doubt.

Foster's Burial in Green-Wood a Violation of Its Charter.

The interment of the murderer, William Foster, in Green-Wood Cemetery, on Saturday last, it has been ascertained, was in direct violation of a section of the act incorporating the cemetery, and has already caused considerable comment among the lot holders resident in New-York and Brooklyn. The section referred to is as follows:

All lots shall be held in pursuance of an act to incorporate Green-Wood Cemetery, passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts to alter and amend the same, passed April 11, 1839, May 11, 1846, April 5, 1850, June 8, 1853, March 21, 1865, and March 16, 1867, and shall not be used for any other purpose than as a place of burial for the dead; nor shall any person be allowed to be interred therein who shall have died in any prison, or shall have been executed for any crime.

Mr. Henry E. Pierrepont, President of the Green-Wood Cemetery Association, yesterday said he was unaware of this provision in the charter, and was rather surprised that the clerk of the cemetery should have issued a permit for the burial of Foster if it was really in violation of the charter. In the absence of a copy of this document, he could not satisfy himself as to the existence of the particular section. He said he would examine into the matter and call the attention of the directors of the cemetery to-day to it.

Society and Government—A Sermon by Rev. Dr. Bellows.

Rev. Dr. Bellows delivered a sermon, yesterday morning, at All Souls Church, Fourth-avenue and Twentieth-street, on "Authority the Essence of Government." The text was taken from the seventeenth chapter of the Book of Judges, sixth verse: "In those days there was no King in Israel, but every man did that which was right in his own eyes."

Dr. Bellows commenced his discourse by referring at considerable length to the Theocratic form of government practiced by the Israelites in the earlier ages, and the transition subsequently brought about by the clamors of the people, and which resulted in the appointment of a King. The preacher then continued as follows:

A complex civilization, however, such as ours, cannot exist without positive laws. The old cry, "No king but Jesus, no government but God's," is senseless now. There must be authority which, in case of necessity, will be able to defend and support itself, even by force, if it is not otherwise respected. The divine rights of Presidents, Kings, Congressmen and Governors we may repudiate, but the rights and necessity of civil government exist, and must be respected. It has been said that government at sometimes is harsh and at others mild. That must necessarily be so, for it adjusts itself to the wants of the times. When people are just, and merciful government is kindly, and, on the contrary, when disorder and crime is rampant, it must of necessity be stern and rigorous. The preacher then referred to the condition of society as at present constituted, and said that if the crime and disorder, now running almost unchecked, progresses in the same ratio, we shall have a king take the place of the President, a dictator instead of a governor, a military instead of a representative government; and if the Legislature is not strong enough to enact laws for the proper protection of life and property, some day we may expect to see a Cromwell walk into the halls of the Legislature and proclaim and give us a government by the might of the sword. Dr. Bellows here referred to Foster's expiation of the crime he committed at the hands of the law. He said that the indecent attempts of the people and the Press to influence the action of the Executive had just received a much-needed, if unexpected, rebuke. If the people, the clergy in their pulpits, theologians, and women, after the trial of a man who is convicted of murder, now make such incredible efforts to save the culprit, what can be expected but that robberies and crime will increase, while the power of enforcement of the law will be rendered nugatory, and subsequent anarchy must follow. Perhaps, if a few more murders are committed, say two every week, as there has been only one per week for the last twelve months, the people may be compelled to divest themselves of this false sentiment and pity. Let us thank God that independent justice has been done in this late case by the Executive, without regard to outside clamor. The case of Foster, it was said, turned upon the word "deliberately." The preacher here read an extract from the statutes, which define the particular degrees of premeditation and deliberate intent which constitute murder in the eyes of the law, as also regarding the weapon or weapons used in the act. He then went on to say that if a man inflicted a blow upon another with a deadly weapon, even if he did not intend to kill, and death should ensue by reason of its use, that man should certainly be made to suffer the penalty as set down in the law. But the community may say, perhaps, that the law ought to be changed. In that case I say society is a very bad judge. As to the plea of insanity now so largely made use of in criminal cases, and about which experts are brought to testify, there are many of these experts who are convinced that all men are insane. Again, there is no law that exempts a man from the penalty of a crime committed while he is in a state of drunkenness, yet there is a public sentiment existing and creating a feeling that drunkenness is an excuse for crime. Man often takes liquor to stimulate his courage and nerves to the commission of a crime that he otherwise would not, or could not, commit in his sober moments, and is he to get off with impunity on such a ground? He is equally responsible, whether drunk or sober.

Dr. Bellows brought his address to a close by a reference to the necessity that exists of a firm carrying out of the laws, and saying that much is owed to the Executive for standing firm in justly and fearlessly refusing to listen to the demands of false sympathizers in the crisis which has agitated the public mind during the past few weeks.

Reinstallation of Rev. Dr. Newell.

The Presbytery of New-York met in the Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church, last night, for the purpose of reinstating Rev. W. W. Newell, Jr., as pastor. Rev. Mr. Newell, it will be remembered, in consequence of a misunderstanding with the treasurer of the church, applied, on the 3d inst., to the Presbytery for a dissolution of his pastoral relations with the Forty-second-street Church and congregation.

A committee was appointed to confer with the officers of the church on the subject, and they reported that after maturely and carefully considering the matter, they had ascertained that the pastor had commended himself to all by his zeal in the cause of religion, and by his labors among the youth of the congregation. In view of all these circumstances and feeling that the interests of religion in this City would be best served by it, the Presbytery had decided on retaining Rev. Mr. Newell in the pastorate from the congregation of which he had received a noble tribute, and for that purpose had arranged last night's conference.

Rev. Dr. Spaulding presided, and explained the object of the meeting, and appropriate prayers were offered by Rev. Dr. Hastings. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. Adams and Thompson, who dwelt in eloquent terms on the services rendered by Mr. Newell to the Forty-second-street congregation, as well as to the Church generally. The duties of congregations to their officers and pastors having been explained, and some wholesome advice given on Church discipline, the speakers, on the part of the Presbytery, congratulated the congregation on the continuance of Mr. Newell in the pastorate. The hymn entitled, "The People's Prayer for their Pastor," was then sung, and the benediction pronounced by the reinstated pastor. At the conclusion of the services, the leading members of the congregation came forward, and cordially extended to Mr. Newell the customary greetings on installation, and thus passed away the shadow of unpleasantness that had existed between the Forty-second-street congregation and their pastor.

CRIME AND ITS PREVENTION.

A Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—Why the Laws are Broken with Impunity.

Mr. Beecher preached yesterday morning from the eighth chapter of Ecclesiastes, eleventh verse. After alluding to the general condemnation of judges and juries and of the law itself, which follows every unusual outbreak of crime—when every one demands more vigor in the enforcement of the law, he said that the great end of punishment of crime in human society was the protection of society itself. Society had no right to punish for the sake of vengeance or to give pain, and society never protected itself so well as when it reformed the criminal. But how we should punish our criminals and with what degree of severity, was a matter for experience to determine, and depended upon the social condition at the time. He held that we had a right to order even barbarous punishments if circumstances made it necessary, although in a higher level of life the sentences need not be so severe. He laid stress on the duty of society to prevent crime, and said that we had no right to punish at one end what we neglected to prevent at the other—a principle of right which was often forgotten in reasoning on the subject. Experience had determined that it was not the severity of punishment which prevented crime, but the celerity and certainty of its execution. Tell a young man leading a life of debauchery that by the time he is forty he will have burned out the fires of his life, and it will probably not deter him, but if he understands that before morning his punishment will overtake him, he will have a powerful motive to reform. Speedy and certain justice were the prime factors of every right system of punishment.

After alluding to the increase of crime in this City, which no one would doubt who read the newspapers, the preacher proceeded to consider the causes of it. Improper immigration was one of them, he thought. The best and the worst men from other countries came here, so that we had not only our own criminals to look after, but those from abroad as well. These dregs settle in a few of the seaboard cities, New-York especially, and the crime in these places, therefore, was no indication of the country's social condition. Poverty was another cause; wealth was greatly increasing, and there was less morality prevailing as to the means of getting it, so that the transition from permissive wrong-getting to unpermitted wrong-getting was easy. The speaker, in illustration, showed how, as a fruit orchard or a wheat field increases, so the parasitic worm that prey on it multiply, and as property augments, the parasites—those who attack it violently—must increase. Another cause of crime was the prevalence of drink insanity. The use of liquor had abated in the regulated classes of the community, but increased in the lower orders of the cities, while the quality of the liquor itself had deteriorated, and was all the more dangerous. Good liquor, he said, was bad enough—it had in it all that was necessary to turn men into fiends; but when it was adulterated and poisoned, it made what was already bad worse. When we consider how it inflamed and diseased men, and how it broke down all the constraints of decency, we had a good analysis of one of the causes of the prevalence of crime. Another and important generic cause, Mr. Beecher thought, was the impunity with which villainy can be practiced. It was not dangerous to be a criminal; and in accounting for this he thought that the cowardice of the householder was one of the influences which removed fear from the lawless class. He said, very emphatically, that it was an ill application of the doctrine of peace to let your house be robbed while you lie quaking in bed, thinking, "What is my wife's jewelry and my money to my life?" and saying to the thief, "You may take my money, but don't kill me, nor let me kill you;" trying to feel, as many men do, that it was better to be robbed before one's eyes than to send a thief to his account. Let every man think that he has a fortress to defend, and arm himself accordingly. It would elevate the criminal conscience, for fear was near allied to conscience. No man, he said emphatically, was fit to keep house who was not able to defend it. It was a Christian duty, Mr. Beecher said, for men to fortify their houses, and he proceeded to give his own experience and that of his neighbors in having their houses robbed, saying that he hoped in future to live as he preached. He reiterated that the impunity of thieves is founded on the cowardice of many of the community, and said to his hearers that in blaming the thief they should save some for themselves. Justice is generally represented with bandaged eyes, and so have the officers of the law very often.

He spoke of the negligence of vigilance on the part of the police, and condemned the compromises with thieves which property-owners so often resort to. He denounced the use of political influence in the criminal courts as another aid to rampant crime, saying that establishing an elective judiciary was a step backward toward barbarism. Some of the men who help elect the criminal judges—their clients—are the thieves and burglars brought before them, and whose votes are to be considered. Thus, he said, our very political institutions aid in this impunity of crime. The preacher spoke of pecuniary influences even having been brought to bear on the courts, and of thousands and hundreds of thousands being spent to stop the administration of justice. He condemned the lax ethics of the honorable profession of the law, which had almost made a mockery of justice and our courts. Every man was entitled to a defense, but lawyers became the patrons of criminals when they forced decisions from the courts which outraged the sense of justice of the community.

As to the remedy for the evil, Mr. Beecher suggested religion and education, speaking at length upon this branch of his subject. He was in favor of discarding brutal punishments, such as hanging, although he did not say that we had not the right to take life. When an army is before the enemy and a soldier commits a crime that would endanger the safety of the nation, execute then, there, on the spot. Generally executions did not deter from crime, and a man sent forty or fifty years to prison for murder was a living example more terrible than a man hung and forgotten. It was not severity but celerity and certainty in punishment that was needed. A small penalty, sure and quick, was more potent than all the terrors of a judgment day.

Mr. Beecher concluded by asking his hearers if they had been indignant at the prevalence of crime, what they had done to aid in its prevention. Had temperance, religion, and education their sympathy? He reminded them that they were stockholders in the State; that they had other duties beside paying their taxes, and that it was their solemn duty to humanity to take such part in the daily life of society as shall build up a noble virtue and make punishment for crime certain and speedy.

The Hampton Colored Students.

The success achieved by the jubilee singers in raising a handsome fund, by concerts, for the Fisk University, has induced Gen. S. C. Armstrong, Principal of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, to embark on a similar enterprise. Eleven of the male and six of the female students constitute this new troupe of colored singers, and their next concert in this City is announced for this evening, at Steinway Hall, to be followed by another on Thursday night. The programme offered by this talented troupe consists of cabin and plantation songs, all of which are entirely new and fresh, never having been sung in the North. We are assured that the Hampton students possess musical and vocal talents of a very high order, and, as their object in appearing before the public is a deserving one, they should receive a warm and generous welcome.

It should be understood that many months ago it became apparent to the Trustees of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute that the rapid increase of the school, produced by the eagerness of the colored people for education, would speedily necessitate the erection of new buildings, and the unexpected rush of applicants for admission at the beginning of the present term, made delay seem almost criminal. As the school settled into shape, it was found that the special need was for a chapel, dining-room, and girls' dormitory, to be under the same roof, and provide accommodation for 300 boarders, and the plans for a suitable building for these purposes having been obtained, the expenses of erection was estimated at about $75,000. It is to raise this sum that the troupe has set out on a concert tour.

Damaged by Croton.

Early yesterday morning water was discovered running in the building No. 43 Mercer-street, and it was found to be from an overflow on the fourth floor, occupied by H. M. Graves & Co., hat manufacturers. The water had run through the entire building, damaging the stock of Graves & Co., on the fourth floor; Robert Ferguson, importer, on the second floor, and H. Moore, dealer in furs, on the first floor. The injury to the various stocks and to the building, the name of the owner of which could not be ascertained, is roughly estimated at over $10,000.

Officer Ahearn, of the Sixth Precinct Police, yesterday morning discovered the water overflowing the building, No. 80 Walker-street. Procuring a ladder, he ascended to the second story, finding the water came from the premises of L. Wineburg, manufacturing jeweler, on one of the upper floors. The actual loss could not be ascertained, but it is considered to be extensive.

Water was also discovered overflowing from the third floor of No. 447 Broadway, occupied by Simon Fischer, dealer in fancy goods. As it was speedily checked, the damage is supposed to be trifling.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

John Buske, of No. 94 Watts-street, slipped on a piece of orange peel and fractured a leg. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

James Fleming, the janitor of No. 43 New-street, and Thomas Fay, of No. 216 Second-street, were both found dead early yesterday morning.

The Odd-Fellows' Saengerbund gave an operatic and dramatic entertainment at the Walhalla, in Orchard-street, last night. The programme was interesting.

The singing-school of the North-western Saengerbund, assisted by the New-York Saengerrunde, gave a concert at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening.

William Thompson and Thomas King were committed by Justice Ledwith yesterday in default of bail, charged with picking the pocket of Alfred Collins of a silver watch.

Matthias Mutter died on Saturday in St. Francis' Hospital, Fifth-street, from tetanus, caused by running a small nail into his foot some time ago and producing only a small wound.

John Cullen, of No. 40 West Thirty-third-street, who was kicked by a horse on Saturday in front of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital, died yesterday.

The male and female chorus of the Beethoven Maennerchor gave a musical soiree at the Club-house, on Fifth-street, last evening, which was largely patronized by the friends of the organization.

Maria Mara, aged forty, of No. 439 West Thirty-first-street, was taken sick at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Ninth-avenue, on Saturday night, and assisted into an adjacent liquor-store, where she died.

James Corbet, of No. 83 Charlton-street, and Peter Doran became engaged in a fight yesterday, at the corner of Hudson and Charlton streets, and Corbet had his leg broken. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Mary McAleenan, aged twelve, an inmate of the St. Stephen's Home, No. 145 East Twenty-eighth-street, fell out of the third story window of that institution, and died soon after. Coroner Young will inquire into the case.

William Carter, of No. 111 Eldridge-street, while wrestling last evening, in Hester-street, was thrown against an iron spike, and received a severe injury to his leg, which was dressed at the Eldridge-street Police Station.

The exhibition of the Pilgrim will take place at the Church of the Strangers, Dr. Deems, this evening, and on Wednesday afternoon and evening. The pastor will deliver lectures in conjunction with the entertainment.

Timothy Shea, an aged man, last evening, upset a kerosene-oil lamp, at his residence, No. 87 Mulberry-street, and set fire to the place. The damage done to the building was but slight, but Shea was severely burned on the head and face. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

Jas. Smith and Eugene Reilly, and twenty others, arrested at No. 141 Eighth-street, last Saturday, for gambling at "keno," were arraigned yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court. Justice Bixby held Smith and Reilly in $1,000 bail each for trial, and discharged the others.

The American Geographical Society will hold their regular monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, at their rooms in the Cooper Institute. Alvan A. Southworth, Esq., who lately returned from a journey through Central Africa, will read a paper on the Soudan and the Valley of the White Nile.

The Inman steam-ship City of New-York, Capt. Lockhead, which arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning, having left Liverpool on the 6th, and Queenstown on the 8th inst., had on board 949 steerage passengers, the majority of whom were transferred from the disabled steamer City of Brussels.

In relation to the report of the Fire-Marshal's examination into the origin of the fire at Nos. 628 and 630 Broadway, in yesterday's TIMES, Mr. John Potter denies that he has "fled to parts unknown." He says that he left the Marshal's office supposing that official was through with his examination, and not knowing that his presence would be further required.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn police arrested 664 persons during the week ending Saturday last.

LONG ISLAND.

A new Presbyterian church is to be erected at Northport.

It is estimated that the strawberry crop of Long Island during the coming season will be at least 120,000 quarts.

The ordination and installation of Mr. C. J. K. Jones as pastor of the Congregational Church at Orient will take place on Wednesday afternoon and evening.

Mr. Samuel Jackson, of Great Neck, has sold his celebrated trotting gelding Beppo to Mr. William Durkee, of Flushing, for $10,000. Beppo has made 2:24 on Prospect Park Course, and is regarded as one of the finest Hambletonians in the country.

A man named Sherwood, residing at Little Neck, while passing from one car to another on a Flushing train, a few days ago, had his hat blown off, and in attempting to save it fell from the train. Some of the passengers informed the conductor, whose name is Hurlburt, and requested him to stop the train, but he refused. Mr. Sherwood was found by a flagman, and properly cared for.

Mrs. Fanny Brown, a bellicose woman of Hempstead, was on Saturday sentenced to pay a fine of $10, for assault upon an undertaker named Pettit, who had discharged her husband from his employ. She was subsequently arrested on a peace warrant, charging her with threatening to burn Pettit's barn, and held to bail in $500 to appear at the next Court of General Sessions for Queens County.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday morning, when the 9 o'clock Staten Island Railroad train arrived at Vanderbilt Landing, the engine-house on the locomotive was discovered to be on fire. It was put out with a few pails of water.

NEW-JERSEY.

Bishop Odenheimer, who has recovered from his slight illness, last evening administered the rite of confirmation to a number of candidates at Grace Church, Newark.

J. P. De Motte, a driver employed by B. Langendyck, a German baker at No. 51 Plane-street, Newark, was yesterday arrested, charged with embezzling $518 75 of money collected by him.

Michael Thompson was arrested in Jersey City on Saturday night, charged with the theft of a number of sails worth $150 from Henry Ellsworth. Thompson denied the charge, and was bailed for trial.

The Methodist pulpits in Jersey City and Newark were yesterday supplied by ministers from New-York and elsewhere, their pastors being absent at the Conference now in session at Port Jervis.

A horse belonging to Hughes & Phillips, contractors, was drowned in the Passaic, at Newark, Saturday afternoon, in a singular way. The cart was standing on the edge of an inclination leading to the river waiting for a load of sand, when it commenced backing from its own weight, and drew the horse into the river. The animal was drowned before assistance could be given.

Arrival of the Steam-ship City of New-York.

The Inman steam-ship City of New-York, Capt. Lockhead, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning, having left Liverpool on the 6th, and Queenstown on the 8th inst. She had on board 949 steerage passengers, the majority of whom were transferred from the disabled steam-ship City of Brussels. An officer on board stated that the steam-ship City of Brussels left Queenstown on Feb. 29, with about 500 passengers on board. On the following Tuesday the rudder was broken and the ship became unmanageable. She lay to drifting about, and an eager "lookout" was kept for passing steamers. During Tuesday, Wednesday, and part of Thursday they were tossed about in a heavy sea, and no vessel made its appearance. The passengers, in the meantime, became freightened, and when on Thursday evening a ship was sighted in the distance, the excitement was indescribable. Signals of distress were hoisted, and the vessel, altering her course, bore down upon them, her appearance being hailed with delight. She proved to be a steamer of the same line, the City of Paris, and the disabled steam-ship was taken in tow to Queenstown. At the time of the accident she was nearly half way across the ocean. At Queenstown the passengers and mails were transferred to the City of New-York. The belated passengers were very glad to reach their destination, having been on the water nearly a month. They expressed thanks to the officers of the vessel for the kindness shown them during the voyage.

Town Elections on Long Island.

The annual town elections in Queens and Suffolk Counties will take place on Tuesday, April 1. The principal interest centres in the offices of Supervisor and Receiver of Taxes—the latter being a new office just created by act of the Legislature. The Republicans of Jamaica, on Saturday evening, made the following nominations: For Supervisor, John N. Brinckerhoff; for Receiver of Taxes, George W. Callow. In Hempstead the Republicans have nominated, for Supervisor, John B. Post, and for Receiver of Taxes, John E. Eldred. North Hempstead—for Supervisor, John M. Clark; for Receiver of Taxes, Joseph E. Firth. Flushing—For Supervisor, Robert Willitts; for Receiver of Taxes, G. Edward Caril. The Republicans of Oyster Bay and Newtown make their nominations to-day.

[Advertisement.]

A FACT.—Bad men made good, and good men made better by reading the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. See April number; only 30 cents, or $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

Print Cloths Market.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 22.—Print Cloths market declining; sales of the week, 116,500 pieces, including 80,000 rejected 64s at 6¾c.; 26,000 good Standard 64s. April to July, at 7c.; 19,000 Extra 64s, early in the week, at 7¼c.@7⅜c.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Celtic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. M. A. Connelly, Miss Marie Strickler, Jacob P. Palmer and wife, W. Basdale, Fred. Euthoven, Mr. Lougee, Mrs. Conway and child, Robert Allbutt, Mrs. Ellen E. Morgan, Miss Ellen C. Morgan, Miss Edith M. Morgan, Miss Annie Morgan, Miss Florence Morgan, Master Henry Morgan, Hon. G. W. Baker, J. G. Jebb, Count Lehmann, Thos. Nesmith, L. F. Shaw, E. Stevel, Otto Krau, Wm. Fellows and servant, Davis Johnson and wife, E. Folsom and wife, Joseph Newey, Alfred Harrold, Orlando Lawley, George C. Bell, Edgar V. Comstock, Eugene Field, A. J. F. Tut and wife, Miss Davidson, Miss Smart, Col. Dunbar and wife.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Lynch, Miss Bell, R. Livesey, Miss Eames, Capt. and Mrs. Stone, Miss Julia Widgery, Mrs. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Price, Capt. A. B. Mulford, Mr. and Mrs. Swift and family, Mr. and Mrs. Gosling, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Thomas Harrison, Mr. McGrotty, Mr. Owden, Wm. Shanks, E. C. Estes, M. J. Fassin, H. S. Gill, Thomas Steele, L. Hughes, A. Greenwood, R. J. Cook, Charles Eckland, J. Hemingway, Mr. Denny, E. Hay, Wm. Dorcey, J. S. Horspool, John Connah, Wm. Connah, C. Dickinson, Mr. Clegg, Mr. O'Reilly, J. C. Marsh.

In steam-ship Magnolia, from Savannah.—Francis Kelly and wife, Miss J. Carl, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Taylor, G. L. Taylor, Charles Green, Jr., R. S. Webb, D. J. Hollister, J. E. Griffin, S. F. Ezekiel, H. W. White, J. H. Gould, F. Cerveau and son, David Cole, D. C. Turpenay, and 24 in the steerage.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises......5:58 | Sun sets......6:16 | Moon rises..3:58
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...4:23 | Gov. Island.5:12 | Hell Gate...6:34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, March 23.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Celtic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, March 12, and Queenstown 14, with mdse. and passengers, to J. H. Sparks. March 19, lat. 45:59, lon. 47:02, passed steam-ship Adriatic, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, March 20, with mdse. and passengers, to Henry P. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Palmer, Savannah, March 20, with mdse. and passengers, to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Company.

Ship Henry, (Ger.,) Wessels, Bremen—38 ds., with mdse. and 96 passengers to Herman Koop & Co.; March 10, lat. 32, lon. 61, passed hermaphrodite brig of about 200 tons burden, American build, painted black, with a yellow streak, water-logged and abandoned; had all her masts standing and had an iron tank on deck, amidships, painted red, boats gone, and appeared to have been out a short time in that situation; March 18, F. Servucius, seaman, a native of Prussia, aged 18 years, fell from forecastle deck overboard and was lost.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Butman, London Feb. 9 and Isle of Wight 11th, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship John Harvey, (of Boston,) Lovell, Antwerp Feb. 7, with mdse. to order—vessel to master. Feb. 23, Anthon Johnson, seaman, a native of Rotterdam, fell from the foretopsail yard overboard and was lost.

Ship Lillie Soullard, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Webster, Newport, Eng., 54 ds., with railroad iron, to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Sarah Nicholson, (of Annan,) Selkirk, Shanghae, Dec. 14, with teas, to Arkell, Tufts & Co. Passed Anjier Jan. 3, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 9, and crossed the equator 28th in lon. 28 30; March 16, lat. 31, 40 lon. 67 passed the bottom part of a vessel and a large quantity of lumber.

Ship Galatea, (of Boston,) Gardiner, Manila Nov. 29, with sugar and hemp to Wm. F. Weld & Co. Passed Anjier Dec. 18, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 26, and crossed the Equator Feb. 24, in lon. 37 30; Jan. 7, Gustave Luedeke, seaman, a native of Brunswick, fell overboard and was lost.

Ship Nancy M., (of Windsor, N. S.,) Dixon, Leghorn Jan. 2, with marble and rags to Fabbricotte Bros.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 26.

Bark Ilmari, (Russ.,) Tornberg, Liverpool 57 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Bremen, (Ger.,) Bohm, Liverpool 56 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Jan. 17, John Schmidt, seaman, a native of Sweden, fell from the foretopsail yard overboard and was lost.

Bark Evanell, (of Stockton,) Colcord, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to Carver & Barnes.

Bark Minnie Campbell, (Norw.,) Isaacsen, Hamburg 59 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Salo, (Norw.,) Tellison, Liverpool 52 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Becciola, (Ital.,) Dellacia, Gergenti Jan. 1, with sulphur to order—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 22.

Bark Sadie, (of Boston,) Sinclair, Montevideo 52 ds., with hides to E. Wilder—vessel to Geo. H. Brewer. Crossed the equator Feb. 25, in lon. 37.

Bark Gitania, (Nor.,) Emanuelsen, Pernambuco 36 ds., with sugar to J. L. Phipps & Co.

Bark Maduas, (Ger.,) Meyers, Marseilles 53 ds., with mdse. to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 12.

Bark Carrie E. Long, (of Stockton,) Park, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Argo, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Burns, Antwerp 48 ds., with empty petroleum barrels to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Zio Lorenzo, (Ital.,) Faggione, Genoa 56 ds. and 35 ds. from Gibraltar, with mdse. to J. D. Phillips & Son.

Bark Emanuel, (Norw.,) Lidersen, Cardiff 56 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark La Vittoria Rubinacci, (Ital.,) Scarpati, Naples 83 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Manara & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 14.

Bark Ada Gray, (Portland,) Race, Buenos Ayres 56 ds., with hides, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Crossed the equator in lon. 43 20.

Bark Per Adus, (of Liverpool,) McKay, Hong Kong Dec. 15, with mdse. to A. A. Low & Bros. Had strong N. E. monsoons down to China Seas.

Bark Kalstad, (Norw.,) Neilsen, Cardiff 57 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Magnus Lagaboter, (Nor.,) Berg, Sligo 32 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Apotheker, Diesing, (Ger.,) Legoburth, Rotterdam 52 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Ocean Home, Sohst, Gloucester, England, 40 ds., in ballast to Brinck & Co.

Brig Tropic, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Perry, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to Jules Saserac & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Johanna Margarita, (Nor.,) Ramassen, Palermo 70 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 5.

Brig Alexander Nickals, Rosebrook, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Nuova Achille, (Ital.,) Ferrerio, Castellamare 59 ds., with fruit to Phelps, Bros. & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 14.

Brig Mabel, (of St. John, N. B.,) Ward, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Chas. Dennis, Benson, Milk River, Ja., 22 ds., with logwood to E. Pipke—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Marguerite, (Fr.,) Oliveria, St. Pierre, Mart. 16 ds., with sugar to H. A. Suau & Son.

Schr. Only Son, Meady, Portland, with lumber to George E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Rebecca Florence, Rich, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. F. C. Holden, McKay, Tremont, Me., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Francis Smith, Dickens, Boston.

Schr. Island City, Allen, New-Bedford.

Anchored at Hart Island—Schrs. B. J. Fellows, Rockport, Me.; Spartel, Smith, Rockport, Me.; J. G. Feil, Nickerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., March 23.—Arr. steamers Malta, from Liverpool and Panther, from Philadelphia; ships Peruvian and Congress, from Calcutta, and Abigail, from London; barks Kate Williams, from Fayal, and Bel Stewart, from Liverpool; brig Fanny, from New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 23.—Arr. steamer Mercedita, from Boston, schr. Eliza Merrick, from Norfolk; steamer Fire Fly, from Philadelphia, for Havana.

Sld. steamer Ashland, for Philadelphia; schrs. J. C. Nast, for do.; M. D. Ireland, for Jacksonville, Fla.; Matilda Brest, for Mosquito Inlet; Lizzie Lippincott, for do.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 23.—Arr. steam-ship Gulf Stream, from Philadelphia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 23.—Sld. steamships San Salvador and Huntsville, for New-York; ship Edgar, for Reval; barks Jason, for Philadelphia; Carmenita, for Reval; schooners R. E. Yates, for New-York; Isabella, for Philadelphia; Mary Jane, for Adams, and Addie Fuller, for Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Eureka, Holloway, from Shields, arr. 22d, and anchored on the bar, came up this P. M. and reports: Feb. 17, lat. 27 40, lon. 35, was in co. with bark Melbourne, of Yarmouth, N. S., bound W.; March 16, lat. 31 40, lon. 72, exchanged longitudes with schr. Addie M. Bird, bound S.; 18th, lat. 33 30, lon. 74, passed schr. Mary A. Witham, bound S.

The brig Express, (Ger.,) Fretwurst, from Passages, arr. 22d, and anchored on the bar; came up this P. M. and reports: March 18, lat. 31 57, lon. 73 30, spoke bark Wilhelmine, (Ger.,) from Marseilles, for Philadelphia, 50 ds. out.

Spoken, &c.

Jan. 23, lat. 34 S., lon. 51 E., ship Rajah, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Liverpool, 50 ds. out.

Jan. 28, off the Cape, bark Catherena, (Ger.,) from Foochow, for Gibraltar.

Jan. 26, lat. 32 S., lon. 11 38 E., bark Jane Spratt, (Br.,) from Manila, for London.

Feb. 2, lat. 23 S., lon. 0 36 W., bark Oceana, (Br.,) from Oaka, for London.

Feb. 7, lat. 42 50, lon. 14, ship Arnold Bouninger, (Ger.,) from Bremen, for Savannah.

No date, lat. 25, lon. 64, bark Kosmos, (Ger.,) from Bremen, for Philadelphia.

March 1, lat. 1 59 S., lon. 31 33, bark John Worster, hence for Madagascar.

Feb. 13, lat. 5 30 S., lon. 29 30, ship Carolus Magnus, from San Francisco, for Liverpool; Dec. 19, off Prince Island, in the Straits of Sunda, bark Witch, from Hong Kong, for New-York.

March 19, off Hatteras, brig C. S. Packard, from Wilmington, N. C., bound S.

March 8, lat. 41 25, lon. 55 24, ship New Wabeno, from the Downs, for Boston.

Dec. 20, in the China Sea, ship Gaspee, (of Boston,) from Philippine Islands, for Boston.

Feb. 28, lat. 24 30, lon. 45 36, ship Antoinette, (Ger.,) from Liverpool, for Baltimore, 28 ds. out.

Feb. 19, lat. 26, lon. 40, bark Laura, (Norw.,) from Londonderry, for Baltimore.

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